Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

HURRAH for resumption.

A GREENBACK is now as good as "chinck."

RESUMPTION of specie payments begins to-day.

YELLOW fever is raging on the west coast of Africa.

LET the opposition organs howl. This is resumption day.

RECONSTRUCTION in the South by conciliatory measures is a failure.

THURMAN will not be a Gubernatorial candidate in Ohio next fall.

JIM ANDERSON My Jo Jim has become night editor of a western paper.

CONGRESS will not meet until next Monday. It adjourned on Friday, the 20th ult.

BEN. HILL, of Georgia, is acknowledged to be the gabbiest Senator from the South.

STREET cars of American make are doing duty upon the railways of many foreign countries.

THE execution of Jack Kehoe is a severe blow to Mollie Maguireism, and the Old Man at Harrisburg is vindicated.

POPE LEO is gradually breaking down the barriers against studying art in the Vatician, which were inaugurated 1870.

THE *Herald* editor never heard the story that Governor Curtin owns the *Republican?* Away behind, Mr. Bailey, away behind, sir.

A MISSIONARY in India Dr. Henry Blodkett, estimates that 10,000,000 people died from the recent famine in the northern provinces.

THE reason why Thurman refused to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio is that he couldn't be elected. Sensible reason.

DON'T put your trust in Republican Governors.—*Watchman.*

Better put it there than wait a lifetime to put it in a Democratic Governor and then be disappointed.

OUR Israelitish people will be represented in the next Congress by two members of their race—one from New York city and one from Boston.

THE Nebraska State authorities are unable to preserve order in certain portions of the Commonwealth. Lawlessness of the worst form exists.

MEEK suggests us as a suitable candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. We would make Mr. Meek Secretary to the Horsemarines, or consul to the Fiji Islands.

HON. GEO. P. MARSH, Uncle Sam's Minister to Italy, will, if he remains in office until next March, have served the country seventeen years in that capacity.

REV. FATHER JOHN MCDONALD, of Lancaster Village, Ontario, claims to be the oldest Catholic priest in North America. He is in his 97th year, and in the seventy-third of his priesthood.

IN consequence of the increase of atrocious murders in Switzerland, the Council of State have agreed to discuss the restoration of capital punishment, which would require a revision of the Federal Constitution.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S lectures before the Yale theological students are considered among the ablest that have been delivered in the Lyman Beecher course. The Methodist press is reprinting them extensively.

THE fact that our Government purchased, not long since from home mines, a quantity of silver at a less rate than the London price, is a significant indication of our growing independence in monetary matters.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

We are in the midst of the holiday season—the festival time of the year—so suggestive of buoyant feelings, kind wishes, presents, and good resolutions. Christmas day has past and the new year is ushered in today; the two forming the most conspicuous and widely observed gala days in the Christian world. The former commemorates the birth of our Savior, the common deliverer of the human race, and the mysterious link connecting the transcendent and incomprehensible attributes of Diety with the affections and sympathies of humanity—an anniversary which it seems proper to reverently and joyously celebrate, and which, since the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era, has by universal consent, been regarded as the 25th of December. During the first four hundred years after the birth of Christ, His teachings seem not to have gained any foothold at all, and during the reign of the Roman Emperors the greatest persecutions existed, and the people celebrating the birth of Christ were actually burned in the building where such festivities were observed. It seems strange, too, that during the period of the Commonwealth in England, so late as 1649 to 1660, the observance of Christmas was actually threatened with extinction by act of Parliament; while still later, the observance of the day has been denounced as superstitious by the Puritans, and looked upon as a questionable observance by certain sets of Calvanistic Protestants. Yet notwithstanding this, the general commemoration of the day by all classes of Christians, is coming to be observed more and more, there is a greater unity in celebrating its holy significance, and every tendency in the present history of the day points to a time when it will become the one great holiday of the world universal. Its festivities will be kept up with greater unction; the old time associations will be clung to with a sacred fondness; the young will dance and the old will chant the blessed carols at the "Yule tide" of the year; good wishes will be extended in Christ's name; and gifts, in imitation of that remote time when the Magi brought "gold, frankincense and myrrh" to the infant Saviour, will pass, with loving remembrance, from friend to friend all over the world. Charity will abound, more and more; the distinctions of Christians will become less and less; the hallowed feelings of domestic love and attachment, the pleasing remembrances of the past as well as the joyous anticipations of the future, will cluster round the family gatherings and sacred associations with which they are intertwined, while in the active deeds of kindness and benevolence which they tend to foster, a realization may almost be found of the angelic message to the shepherds of Bethlehem—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

Hardly less conspicuous, though far less remote, is the observance of the beginning of the New Year as a festive occasion—a true gala-day in the popular calendar. From the time when our old Saxon forefathers solemnly assembled their families together on New Year's day, and, passing the "Wassail Bowl" from one to another in drinking their health, to the present time, has the beginning of the New Year been celebrated by good wishes, gifts and holiday festivities in almost all countries of the world. Indeed, it seems to have been the great occasion of hearty and joyous festivities among our English ancestors, and concerning the way in which it has been celebrated the most curious accounts have come down to us.

The Wassail Bowl with its spiced ale, was not only passed from hand to hand around the family hearth, accompanied with a wish for a "Happy New Year," but it passed from neighbor to neighbor, (to the poor as well as the rich), as well as from town to town. Shakspeare speaks of the "wassail bowle" in his Midsummer Night's Dream, its cheering contents being "ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast and roasted apples"—the very name, in the old Saxon dialect signifying "grow well." In Scotland the day used to be observed with a heartiness nowhere surpassed; and in our own country the custom of observing it which we obtained from our Dutch and English ancestors, was formerly in many sections kept up with great display and convivality. We have now to rejoice that in many places the custom which was for a long time observed, of serving wine and liquors to all callers on New Years', is fast going out of fashion, and the better custom of a hearty "Happy New Year" washed down by Adam's ale being inaugurated in its place. Spirituous liquors are the cause of too much human woe and misery, ever to be employed in wishing our dearest and best friends a year in which they may "grow well" and be happy!

These days of good cheer and joy come to us but once a year—to many but few times in life—and are soon over. To the young they are seasons of almost unalloyed happiness, while to the old they bring the recollections of happiness that has passed. Let us make the most of them while they are with us; endeavor to distribute such gifts as we are able in a manner to benefit those who are deserving, and who work hardest for the little they have, and with a kindly feeling towards all mankind, cherish thankful hearts for the common blessings of life. Though a little late for a part of our congratulations, yet we trust we shall not be much out of season in wishing all our subscribers, patrons and readers, a MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Quigley-Eldred Contest.

Hon. A. J. Quigley, a Democrat who ran for Legislature against the Democratic nominee, Hon. Geo. J. Eldred, was beaten in the contest before Judge Mayer at Lock Haven last week. It appears that Mr. Quigley drew up his own petition, and in doing so, made a mistake in the very first line.

A motion to quash was made, and the counsel for the petitioners admitted that the petition was defective, because it failed to state that the twenty citizens who signed the document were *qualified electors.*

After argument, says the *Democrat*, the case was decided against Quigley "for want of jurisdiction." His petition was fatally defective in not setting forth that the complainants were "duly qualified electors." It simply states that they were citizens. That it was otherwise loosely drawn is evident from the numerous objections made by Mr. Hipple, which show how it should have been drafted. This decision is equivalent to there not having been any action at all, as what was taken did not bring anything before the Court of which it could take cognizance, and therefore there is nothing from which to appeal. As the lawyers say, it was coram non judice.

Death of Bayard Taylor.

Hon. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Berlin, died in that city on the afternoon of the 19th ult. Deceased was known best by his reputation as a literary man, although his services as our representative at the German Court were statesmanlike and dignified. He was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, by trade a printer. Early in life he evinced considerable ability as a poet and a descriptive writer, which gifts have made his name familiar to all. His books of travel are among the most interesting, and his poetical effusions command the admiration and respect of the whole world. Mr. Taylor was a self-made man, and to his own personal efforts did he owe the results of a useful life. His appointment to the German mission was made by President Hayes, and gave general satisfaction.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, '78.

There is hope of a speedy revival of the foreign commercial policy of the United States. Its ruinous effects have been made so generally public by the agitation of the past few months in favor of a more liberal one, that public sentiment seems at last fairly aroused to the losses entailed and the imperative necessity for such a change as will enable us to speedily retrieve them. The full magnitude of the disasters that have resulted from the Governments past indifference and apathy seems to have impressed itself upon the President and his advisers when they had once set themselves to a candid investigation of the causes that have reduced us in two decades from one of the first maritime and commercial powers to one of the most insignificant in both respects in the family of nations. They found that the carrying trade of the world which we largely controlled prior to the war had almost wholly passed out of the hands of our merchants into those of their foreign competitors, held up and strengthened as they have been by their respective Governments, while our own held aloft and declined to interfere in the unequal contest its citizens were waging. They found that even our exports were almost wholly sent away in foreign bottoms and our imports brought to us in a like manner—the fruits of adverse legislation and of blind adherence to a ruinous donothing policy. Similar or worse effects upon a once flourishing commerce were found in every direction in which their inquiries extended. Going back 18 years it was found how our commercial rivals had taken advantage of the necessary concentration of our energies at home in suppressing the rebellion, to supplant and drive us out of foreign markets where we had already estaplished our supremacy or had a fair prospect of doing so. The almost total destruction of our merchant marine in a few years by the ravages of English rebel cruisers or its transfer to foreign flags, rendered the accomplishment of this programme comparatively easy, particularly as the different Governments whose subjects understood the job negotiated treaties in their favor and paid liberal subsidies to the lines of steamers they established in furtherance of their schemes while our own utterly refused to extend the slightest aid. The result was precisely what might have been anticipated. Our merchants were gradually forced to yield before the superior force sent to drive them out, backed up by Governmental influence. And the folly of our past policy has been made so apparent to the Administration at the very threshold of the inquiry, that it is counted on as fully committed to a line of policy that seeks to recover what we have lost and to extend our commercial relations to the many new fields opened during our Rip Van Winkle snoose. The Shufelett mission to Africa under Government auspices inaugurates a policy diametrically opposed to that which has heretofore obtained and is the begining of an era that is bright with hope. It pledges the Administration to taking the initiatory in opening up new markets for our products and in reopening old ones that have long been closed against us. Conversions to the propriety of this revolutionary programme have not been limited to the President and Cabinet, but have extended to thousands of representative Americans from every section of our country. The lines even of Bourbon Democracy have been broken down and its more wide-awake men manifest a spirit of tolerance hardly expected of those tutored in the traditions of a party that has steadily set its face against Governments assumption of any such functions as the more progressive men of the nation are now unitedly asking of it. From the friendly character of our international relations, our comparative proximity and our demonstrated ability to supply all the wants of the legion chapter than our European competitors can do, it seems likely that the chief theatre for testing the efficacy of our "new departure" will be the countries lying South of us. The rulers of not a few of them have promised their co-operation in any efforts we may make to secure Central and South American trade and Mexico is cordially holding out its hand to us. It is not likely Congress will be asked to do more this session than vote a fair compensation to the line of steamers already running between New York and Brazilian ports, for the transportation of the mails. If our own and Brazilian merchants could have the assurance of the permanency of this line that would be implied by this grant, they could, and probably would, at once enter into relations that would demonstrate its wisdom within a year and at the next session Congress would gladly avail itself of the generous proposal of the Argentine Confederation and several other South American States to meet us half way in voting compensation for mail transportation, which would at once result in the establishment of other lines and a long stride would have been taken in restoring old time prosperity. LEO.

Hanging of the Mollie King.

We present below an account of the hanging of Jack Kehoe, King of the Mollie Maguires; who was hanged at Pottsville on the 18th ult. for the murder of W. F. Langdon at Audenreid, in Schuylkill county, September 14th, 1862. Langdon was a ticket boss at the Honeybrook colliery, operated by J. B. McClay & Co. He incurred the enmity of the Mollie Maguires, it is alleged, for docking some of the miners belonging to that order. At a political meeting on the night of Sept. 14, 1862, Kehoe and some of his followers made themselves particularly obnoxious and created a disturbance, and singled out Langdon as their victim, to suffer for the wrongs done them. Langdon was followed home, and so terribly beaten with stones and clubs that he died in a few hours. For this murder Kehoe was tried and convicted in the first degree, while his companions, Neal, Dougherty and Campbell were convicted in the second degree and sentenced to five and nine years respectively in the State prison.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Kehoe, flanked on either side by a priest, walked into the jail yard. In one hand he held a lighted candle, but as he touched the scaffold's steps, the flame, fit representative of his life, flickered and died out. The snow fell upon his bald and hatless head. His fingers were blue, his face was pallid, his eyes sought the ground. Over his shoulders he had a heavy cape, and as the winter's wind pierced to his marrow he drew the covering around him, as though he feared the exposure might impair his health. In the lappel of his coat was a button-hole boquet, and around his neck was his rosary. He mounted the scaffold unaided, and the priests, praying aloud, followed him. There were no lengthened religious exercises to prolong the man's agony, for the good father had concluded the mortuary services in Kehoe's cell. The priests, the moment the fatal trap was reached, drew the condemned man to their breasts, kissed him fervently on the lips, and whispering in his ears their pledges of his salvation, softly withdrew to the foot of the gallows, where, upon their knees, they prayed aloud and earnestly.

DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

To the question of the Sheriff whether he had anything to say, Kehoe threw off his heavy cloak, appearing in a suit of broadcloth, low slippers, and a nosegay in his coat lappel, and clearing his throat two or three times, he stepped to the front of the trap, and smiling upon his audience, said, in a clear, ringing voice: "I am not guilty of the murder of Langdon; I never saw the crime committed." The noose (at 10:25 o'clock) was then adjusted, the white cap drawn over his head, and at 10:26 John Kehoe was launched into eternity. The noose cut into his neck, and the blood was actually forced from beneath the skin. Severe convulsions racked his frame, and he drew his feet far up again and again. These terrible convulsions continued for a little more than three minutes, and then one of the doctors announced to the Sheriff that the man was dead. After the laspe of eleven minutes the body was cut down, and shortly afterwards placed in a coffin, to be taken in a special train to Girardville.

THE *Watchman's* editorial under the head of "His Mistake" should be copywrighted by some person, printed in green ink with a red border, and sent to President Hayes. That would be a fatal "goak," as his Excellency might laugh himself to death.

THE *Watchman* editor designs to advise Senators Thurman and Lamar. A healthy advisor, we must say. Better rent your print shop and open an office in Washington. You would succeed—in being kicked out of town once or twice a week.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Boston *Transcript* offers a reward for the author of the sentiment "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking."

—J. M. Cooper will be retained as editor of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, which was recently sold to J. M. Wolfkill.

—Col. Keating, of the Memphis *Appeal*, has met with a hearty reception in the North at the hands of those who admired his heroic conduct during the Southern scourge.

—A brainless young noodle stopped a gruff old merchant on the street and said: "I have a thought." "Ah, have you?" said the merchant, "I'll go right off and hunt up a reporter, and tell him about the accident." And as the old man started off the young fellow was so amazed that he couldn't think of what he thought.

—Of 13,000 newspapers issued in Europe, only about one in fourteen (that is 937) are Roman Catholic in tendency. The largest portion is shown by Belgium—154 out of 250. Strangely enough, Protestant Britain and Catholic France are bracketed for the same number, 42. The aggregate number of newspapers in England is 2,500; in France, 2,000.

—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent of the London *News*, has again succeeded in surpassing all his competitors. His account of the capture of Ali Musjid is said to be as succinct, as glowing and as interesting as though it had been written at his ease, with all accessories at his hand, instead of scribbled amidst the din of the Indian battle field.

—Who wouldn't be a Western editor? Hear this gushing: "The pimple-headed bean-pole of Truckee, who owns the Reno *Gazette*," is the epithet bestowed upon his neighbor by the Austin *Reveille*. "Gently, small one," replies the former, "gently, for it would be a source of everlasting regret should we accidentally mash the other half of you into your boots."

—It is noticed that steel has gone up, and the demand has stiffened up considerably. When we reflect that there have been seven hundred newspapers started in the last two months, we understand why. They will be mostly run on shears, and shears are made of—but what's the use of telling all about it. We must leave some things to be guessed at.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—A recent advertisement contained the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe shop with the red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate roofed grocer's shop, he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it."

—There are over forty thousand words in the English language, but none of them can adequately express the feeling of the compositor who is surrounded by an audience of six, all of whom deem it incumbent upon them to pick up the types, throw them back into the wrong boxes, and to remark that the compo "acts like a hen picking up corn." Then all laugh, and the compositor wishes he was gifted in speech as Dennis Kearney.—*Kennebunk Star.*

—The Boston *Home Journal* will shortly occupy their magnificent new building which is now being erected for them. It is to be of freestone, three stories high, and when completed will be one of the most handsome weekly newswaper offices in the country. The *Journal* has added to its list of contributors Paul Chadbourne, President of William College, and Prof. C. Carrol, of the New York University.

—The head lines which the New York papers prefix to their reports of Talmage's performances are more attractive than complimentary. "Talmage Out Very Late," is the announcement in the *Times*, and the sermon is described as made up of "stories with a fortune in them for a dime novelist." Here is the *World's* head in full: "Talmage's Worst Sunday—He Catches Murderers on the Wing and Pitches a Corpse Out of the Window—The Whole Concluding with the Grand Emotional Five-Act Society Drama, 'R-r-r-um.'"

Poetry.

PARSON WILLIAM'S SABBATH-BREAKING.

BY H. H.

On the grave of Parson Williams
The grass is brown and bleached,
It is more than fifty winters
Since he lived and laughed and preached.

But his memory in New England
No winter snows can kill;
Of his goodness and his drollness
Countless legends linger still.

And among those treasured legends
I hold this one a boon,
How he got in Deacon Crosby's hay
On a Sunday afternoon.

He was midway in a sermon,
Most Orthodox, on grace,
When a sound of distant thunder
Broke the quiet of the place.

Now the meadow of the Crosbys'
Lay full within his sight,
As he glanced from out the window
Which stood open on his right.

And the green and fragrant haycocks
By acres there did stand;
Not a meadow like the Deacon's
Far or near in all the land.

Quick and loud the claps of thunder
Went rolling through the skies,
And the Parson saw the Deacon
Looking out with anxious eyes.

"Now, my brethren," called the Parson,
And called with might and main,
"We must get in brother Crosby's hay
'Tis our duty now most plain."

And he shut the great red Bible,
And tossed his sermon down;
Not a man could run more swiftly
Than the Parson in that town.

And he ran now to the meadow,
With all his strength and speed;
And the congregation followed,
All bewildered in his lead.

Ha! not often on a Sunday
Such sight as this I ween,
Of a parson and his people,
A New England town had seen.

With a will they worked and shouted,
And cleared the fields apace;
And the Parson led the singing,
While the sweat rolled down his face.

And it thundered fiercer, louder;
And dark grew east and west;
But the hay was under cover,
And the Parson had worked best.

Not a moment has been wasted;
The rain was falling fast,
And the Parson and his people
Trough the village breathless passed.

And again in pew and pulpit
Their places took composed;
And the Parson preached his sermon
To "fifteenthly," where it closed.

When the services were ended
The people talking staid,
And among the sternly pious
There were bitter comments made.

And the good old Deacon Crosby,
A meek and godly man,
Hardly dared rejoice his haycocks
Had been saved on such a plan.

But the Parson came down, striding
In haste, the narrow aisle,
And the Deacon's bent old shoulders
He patted, with a smile.

And he said: "No fear, my brother,
Lest God think it a sin;
For He sent the sun to make your hay,
And your friends to get it in."

Our Story Teller.

The Giant.

The whole population of the village was going down the street, but Dr. Hicks was going up. His black coat was buttoned more tightly than usual about his spare form, his eyes glared rebukingly through his spectacles upon his neighbors hurrying by to the circus.

The doctor, in his quiet house on the hill, had a dozen boys, who, under his teaching, were preparing for college. He knew that they were hard at work now, with the windows closed to keep out the sound of the band and cheering under the big tent. He had attended to that before coming out.

By dint of controlling boys twenty years, the doctor had begun to look upon all mankind as his pupils. He would have liked to tweak the ears of the 'Squire or set him down to ninety lines of Virgil when he saw him going under the canvas cover.

The next moment the good old man stopped, appalled. There was his senior class — the three boys who were reading the Iliad—standing at the ticket-office—high hats, downy lips, canes and all.

"Young men, I thought better of you than this."

"We had a half holiday, you remember, Doctor."

"But to spend it in this scene of folly! You intend to become a physician, Mr. Maury. What confidence could a dying patient have in you, who had seen you staring at these painted creatures and human monstrosities? I do not exercise my authority. I only ask you to consider your own self-respect."

The boys grew red and angry. They had planned this visit for days. The doctor stood looking anxiously into their faces.

Maury laughed. "We'll not go, sir. But out of respect to you; not to ourselves.—Come boys."

Maury, who was always spokesman and leader, had not the least doubt that the boys would follow him. The doctor looked after him with friendly eyes. Judge Lloyd came up at the moment. "It is easy to see who is your favorite scholar," he said.

"No, no. Charley is not my best Grecian, and is deficient in mathematics. But he is an independent, high-spirited lad. Good blood. I know his father well—Jas. Maury."

"An orphan, eh?"

"Yes. His guardian sent him to me ten years ago. There was property enough, it seems, to educate him, and no more. The boy has had a lonely life enough. He has had no kinsfolk nor friends. The other boys have letters, boxes, visits from their friends, and go home in the holidays; but Maury has nothing to give interest to his life—except, indeed, the wish not to disgrace the Maury name."

"If you please, sir, this is for you," said a queer-looking boy, running against the doctor's legs, and handing him a note:

Dear sir—the note ran—I am the the uncle and only living kinsman of your pupil, Charles Maury. As I wish to confer with you in reference to the boy, and cannot come to you, I shall feel myself greatly indebted to you if you will accompany the bearer, who will lead you to me. Respectfully,

WM. K. SPERRY.

"'Uncle!' 'Maury!' Most extraordinary coincidence. Ah! here is a postscript:

You will oblige me by keeping this communication a secret, especially from my nephew.

"And where is Mr. Sperry?" demanded the doctor, turning to the boy.

"I'll take you to him," he said, and he began to dodge through the crowd, the doctor following him. Finally he entered a house with windows looking toward the circus.

The doctor sat down, bewildered by the sudden summons, the beating of drums, and the clangor of cymbals.

"Mr. Sperry, being a stranger, has doubtless blundered into lodgings in this place. It must be exceedingly unpleasant for a man of refinement to be within hearing of this vulgarity. I shall take him home with me at once. 'Sperry?' Yes. Charley's father did marry a Sperry. Old Maryland family. Very strange I never heard of him before, though."

The doctor's eyes, as he meditated, wandered to the window. Opposite was a large opening in the canvas tent. The interior was a direct view. The doctor was human. He looked, rose, walked to the window.

The country had emptied itself into the circus. The massed heads rose, tier upon tier, from tan-bark to the roof. The ringmaster strutted into the centre of the circle, whip in hand.

"I have the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, of introducing to you, the world renowned giant. Magog, measuring seven feet nine inches from head to heel. Step out, Magog!"

Magog entered the arena, clothed in scarlet, with nodding plumes in an immense chapeau.

"One of a family of giants," shouted the showman. "Father and mother both giants. Magog. Feel his arms gentlemen. Solid flesh. No deception.

The great creature stood still while a crowd of men and boys pinched and fingered his limbs. The doctor turned away with a sudden feeling of nausea. If this monstrosity had any human feeling, what torture he must undergo to be thus exhibited like a beast. "But is it possible," thought the doctor, "that he is but an animal, after all."

"Where is Mr. Sperry?" he demanded, impatiently, of the boy. But that youth was staring through the windows into the tent.

"Circus is broke up. Magog's comin' this way," he cried.

"Magog."

"He lodges here, sir."

The doctor would have escaped, but it was too late. The door opened, and the great mass of flesh, scarlet, and nodding plumes entered. It filled the room. The doctor gasped for breath.

"I will go elsewhere to meet Mr. Sperry," he said.

"Why," laughed the boy, "this is Mr. Sperry."

Magog mentioned the stunned doctor to a seat, and waited until the boy had left the room before he spoke.

"I am Charles Maury's uncle," he then said, in a voice singularly low and almost tremulous. "I know all that you would say," he hastened to add—"the disgrace, the misery to him. Perhaps the boy can be saved from knowing it. That is why I sent for you."

He leaned his head on his great staff, and was silent. The doctor could not speak. The monster had some of the feelings of a man. That was plain; but this poor Charley—to find one of his family and kinsfolk in—this!—a creature not only set apart by nature from his kind, but so degraded as to be willing to make a show of himself!

"Charley does not know that he has any living kinsfolk," he said guardedly. "Is it necessary that he should know?"

"That is for you to determine, doctor," said Magog, in the same low, humble voice. "I will tell you the circumstances:

"I was his mother's only brother. Owing to my—my misfortune—glancing hastily down at himself—"I never was able to enter into any profession of trade. My father left me a small farm in Maryland—barely enough to support me and the old black servants who waited on me.

"It is a very pretty place, he said, his broad face lightening. "When Jenny died—that was Charley's mother—they brought the boy home to me. I was very fond of him, sir. He was a noble boy! He is very different from other boys, still?"

"Yes, no doubt."

"Well, sir, I used to think much of that boy's future. He had no chance of an education. I had a bare pittance; he had nothing."

"Pardon me—his father left some property."

"Not a penny. To cut the matter short, there was but one way to give him a chance to make a man of himself, and I took it."

"You have exhibited yourself to educate this boy. The money has come from you?"

The doctor rose as he spoke. His voice failed him, but he held out his hands. "Sir, I honor you. You have done a heroic deed. And it was just now that I thought you——"

"A brute," said Magog, with a feeble laugh. "Many people feel that way, but not all—not all! God made us all with the same feelings, no matter how hideous our bodies. Many of the people who look at me remember that."

"This life must have been a terrible one to a man of sensitive feelings."

"It has not been pleasant," said Magog, quietly; "but the boy has been happy. He will take his place in the world; but we giants are not a strong race." He paused, with a faint smile on his face. "The exposure and fatigue has brought disease. The physicians say that my death will be sudden, and, if I continue in this life, immediate. I sent for you to ask what is to become of Charles. I have saved a sum sufficient to carry him through his medical course, which I will leave in your hands. The boy need never know me. When you have this money secure, I shall be contented. The end may come when God pleases."

"You do not wish to see the boy, or speak to him?" the doctor asked, looking keenly at him.

The great creature trembled thro' all of his unwieldly body, but he answered:

"I would give years of my life to touch his hand. Why, sir, what has kept me up through the life of torture but the thought of him? But no, no. Do not bring him here; He would despise me. I could bear that from other children, but not from Charley."

"You have left the matter with me," said the doctor, rising resolutely. "I am going to tell him the whole story. I shall bring him here to you. Not a word Mr. Sperry, I know I am right."

But the doctor went home in a sort of anxiety. He was by no means sure that the result would be right. Young Maury was a reticent, silent boy, proud of his name and blood. Was he capable of appreciating the noble self-sacrifice of his uncle's life? "If he does not, I shall be tempted to turn him out of my house," muttered the doctor.

He told Charley the story that evening. The boy listened without a word. When he had heard it all, he arose and took his hat. He was very pale.

"Where is my uncle?" he asked.

"I suppose at the circus. It is the hour for the evening performance," stammered the doctor.

"You will come with me?" he said, going to the doctor.

The doctor followed meekly. When they reached the street, outside of the circus, a great crowd was in wild excitement.

"The giant—Magog—he is dying!" some of them cried.

"Where is he?"

"In that side tent there. He fell in the arena, poor monster."

A few moments later the crowd about the fallen giant was thrust aside, and Chalrey Maury rushed forward, dragging one of the most skillful physicians in the town to his side.

"You must save him! He is my uncle. He is the only friend I have in the world!" he cried.

"Uncle?" muttered tipsy Joe Hill. "Why I thought that young man was a gentleman."

Charley caught the words. "This is a gentleman," he said, laying his hand on poor Magog. "As noble a gentleman as ever God made."

The doctor drove the crowd out of the tent. When Magog opened his eyes they rested on Charley kneeling before him, and then filled with sudden terror. He struggled to rise.

"Do you know who I am?" he whispered.

"Oh, why did you not tell me before?" cried Charley. "I have been so alone in the world! I will never leave you again, uncle. I know that there is one in the world who cares for me. I shall have a home now like other boys."

His uncle looked at him bewildered. Was the boy actually rejoicing to have found him?

"But you forgot, I am a giant and have followed this low business."

"There could not have been too much of you," he said; "surely not too much of such an uncle as you."

"How do you feel now, sir?" asked the physician, anxiously.

"Better, doctor, I can't afford to die now."

He did not die. Charley seemed suddenly grown into manhood. He hurried his uncle back to Maryland, took possession of the old farm, taught and studied by turns until he had gained his profession. He is a a physician now, with a loving little wife and two rosy boys, who, like himself, declare every day that they have the best uncle in the world, and that there never can be too much of him.

A Pathetic Little Story.

Mr. Wiley Hurst, of Four Mile, Kan., told his wife he wished to be buried on a certain hillside, under some locust trees. After his death his wife, not being certain of the exact spot he had requested to be buried in, went out to see if she could identify it from his description. As she approached the locust trees she noticed two white doves sitting in them. The doves did not fly away at her approach, but flew down from the tree and alighted at her feet. One of them stood still and the other walked off about the length of a grave from its mate and stopped. And under the exact spot thus measured off was Mr. Hurst buried.

Imported dresses are far less trimmed than are American garments.

Notes From a Tourist's Diary.

In September last, Michael Keating, Esq., of Lock Haven, a prince of good fellows, sailed from New York for San Francisco. After his arrival at the latter place he furnished the *Clinton Democrat* with a few leaves from his diary, from which we collect the following. It will be seen that he experienced some sea sickness:

Friday, Sept. 20.—There is no land to be seen in any direction, and I feel somewhat sick from the rocking of the vessel. Last night there was a brand new baby came on board * * * 11:30 a. m. I am as sick as a dog, and can't find any relief. Dinner comes and goes and returns, but it has no charms for me. * * * 5 p. m., and I am dreadful sick, vomiting like 60. * * * The boat rocked fearfully, which made me much sicker than before. * * * Sept. 21—Daylight finds me sicker than ever. I went to the doctor in order to find some relief. He was not in his office, so I stretched myself out on the deck in order to get all the fresh air I could, and sometimes the boat rocked so that I was compelled to hold fast to a coil of rope to keep from rolling from one side of the ship to the other. * * * Sunday, Sept. 22—Blessed day of rest! * * * 9:30 a. m., and I have been to the doctor 3 times. Some of the passengers told me this morning that yesterday they thought I would never reach the shore. I am 3 times sicker than any person on the boat, on account of being sickly on shore. One of the sailors who stood by while I was vomiting said it was worth $50 to me. How gladly I would have taken the $50 and gave the vomiting to some other person. * * * Monday, Sept. 23—I am feeling a little better. I slept good last night—only woke up half dozen times. * * * The doctor told me to invest $1.50 in a small bottle of champagne, which I did; but it failed to give me any relief, so I gave it to the cook, who put it out of the way in a hurry. * * * Bed time, and I retired with all my clothes on, being to sick to remove them. * * * Tuesday, Sept. 24—I can walk by holding fast to everything I come in contact with. * * * Wednesday, Sept. 25—When I come on deck this morning some of the passengers clapped their hands when they saw that I was able to come on deck and be among them. * * * Thursday, Sept. 26—I am feeling considerable better, and the old feeling has left me, that I didn't care much if the ship sunk or swam. * * * Sunday, Sept. 29—The plunging of the boat makes me sicker than ever, which makes me vomit like 60. * * * Monday, Sept. 30—The sea is heavy, and a great many are sick!

An Active Skeleton.

Medical students are commonly courteous enough toward the living, but treat the dead with much levity and rudeness. Their fondness for adoring their rooms with skulls and cross-bones, and working the odds and ends of skeletons up into drinking cups, paper weights, pipe stems, and other useful articles is proverbial. No dreadful detail of death and corruption is ghastly to them. They treat corpses with easy familiarity, and like to show that they are void of all fear in such matters. This spirit often carries them beyond what is demanded of the mere interest of science. The graduating class at the Dartmouth Medical College have recently had their class photograph taken, and the skeleton of Evans, the Northwood murderer, was the central figure of the group. This skeleton has, so to speak, led an active life since it was laid aside by the mortal possessor. Evan's body was, after his execution, given to the medical college for dissection. The skeleton, as having a certain historic interest, was wired together, and it has since been in frequent demand for what the playful Dartmouth student would probably call "decorative purposes." Many a morning it has been found suspended from the village flagpole, or sitting contemplatively upon the front steps of some timid citizen. It attended the chapel service one morning, hanging from a lofty hook. It has been constantly used to scare freshmen. To medical students such pranks are infinitely diverting; to others they seem anything but funny. In the finer and nobler minds, this spirit of horrid levity commonly ripens into the philosophic calmness with which old physicians regard the mystery of death.

A Personal Reminisence of the War.

Senator Gordon, says a writer in the Atlanta *Constitution*, was wounded five times when fighting as colonel in the battle of Sharpsburg. The fifth ball entering his cheek, brought him to the ground, and as he began to recover his senses this is the half dream and half soliloquy that was carried on: "I have been struck in the head with a six pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. On the left side there is a little piece of skull left. But the brain is gone entirely. Therefore, I am dead. And I am thinking. How can a man think with his head shot off? And if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live with his head shot off. I may have consciousness while dead, but no motion. If I can lift my leg then I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, there it is; lifted up! I'm all right!" The general says that every stage of this soliloquy is indelibly stamped on his mind, and that, in his exhausted state, the reasoning was carried on as logically as ever man reasoned at his desk.

The man who doesn't advertise, like Enoch Arden, sees no sale from day to day.

Gems of Humor.

When is a doctor most annoyed?—When he is out of patients.

Wiskey is about the only enemy man has succeeded in really loving.

A wise man will never lift a lid off the stove with his fingers more than once.

The Yonkers *Gazette* says the most popular woman's paper is a paper of pins.

Hewers of wood and drawers of water—Wood engineers and marine painters.

The wicked *Free Press* says: There is no mention of Hanna Boggs in Hayes' message.

A goose has just died at Gloucester, Mass., at the advanced age of seventeen years.

Poverty stares many a man in the face; but, says the Elmira *Gazette*, corner loafers does the business for women.

The borrowing fiend, who is always a little short of change, is an enemy to whom no "quarter" should be shown.

An elegantly-bound copy of Sankey's songs was put up at a church fair and raffled off. Was this a game of chants?

It is said that Error, when she retraces her steps, has further to travel before she arrives at Truth than Ignorance.

It is estimated that every man who lives to be sixty years old, has spent seven months of his life buttoning his shirt collar.

When a boy is in love he tries to feel like a man; when a man is in love he tries to feel like a boy—and both are in vain.

Wm. E. Woodruf, who founded the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*, fifty-nine years ago, is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-four.

Matrimony is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living for thousands of divorce lawyers.

A Pennsylvania paper boasts that this State raises one-fifth of all the rye produced in the country. In its liquid form, and as high as the mouth.

Smith and Jones were examining a gun that was not loaded. Of course it went off. Smith was filled with remorse and Jones with bird shot number two.

A lawyer's clerk, in London, lately exhibited a strong taste for law by stealing one hundred and sixty volumes from his employer's professional library.

Now they call Harriet Hosmer a "Woman Inventor." Don't believe a word of it! Harriet has never invented a woman. Tell that to the Hosmerines.

Now that the elections are over, a fellow has got to think up some new excuse for being out late at night, and having his vest pocket full of coffee berries.

In 1509, Cornelius Agrippa, a great literary authority of his time, in a work of thirty chapters, devoted himself to proving the superiority of woman to man.

It was one hundred and nine years ago that Arkwright took out the first patent for spinning. When he built his little mill, in 1771, calico was worth seventy-five cents per yard.

A courtly negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he "regretted that circumstances repugnant to the acquiescence would prevent his acceptance of the invite."

A cynical man insists that the fewer relations or friends we have the happier we are. In your poverty they never help you, in your prosperity they always help themselves.

Bridget Larkins, of Troy, was sent to jail, there to remain until she could tell the truth. "Very well, yer Honor," said the unhappy lady, with a long sigh, "begorra, it's a life sentence."

Miller, the wrestler, the other day elevated a dumb-bell weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, and while holding this up another weighing seventy-six pounds was in his left hand.

Josh Billings is described as a tall, angular, stoop-shouldered man, with hair as long as a cat's tail, a heavy and dreadfully bulging brow, shaggy eyebrows, long nose and grizzled whiskers.

Our police are too fat.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.* It's their club life that does it. But just lead one of them to a corner lamp-post and see how easily you can make him lean.—Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

When a Yonkers mosquito alights on the line of the Central-Hudson the flagman displays a danger signal, and railroad travel is suspended until a fifth track is laid around the obstruction.

Silver was first coined by Phidon, King of Argus, about 869 B. C., the epoch of the building of Carthage, and about one hundred and fifty years after the construction of Solomon's Temple.

A skunk got into the basement of Grace Church, at Gananoque, Ont., one evening last week while a prayer meeting was in progress, and the congregation was dismissed without waiting for the benediction.

Chevreul supports the views of artists and dyers that there are only three simple colors—red, yellow and blue. By an apparatus having a maximum motion of one hundred and sixty to one hundred and twenty turns per minute, and a mimimum of sixty turns per minute, the complementary of every color may be produced.

Bravery in Danger and Suffering.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that an engineer named Edward Osmond was recently running a passenger express train through from Philadelphia to Jersey City. It was one of the swiftest and heaviest trains, which are only entrusted to the most experienced engineers. The train was making sixty miles an hour, when a heavy connecting rod of the driving-wheel on the right of the engine broke, and one end of it, swinging upward with terrible force, struck the cab beneath him, and shattered it into a thousand pieces. Osmond fell senseless on the engine. He was both burned and scalded, and the pain quickly restored consciousness. The engine, with its open throttle, was rushing forward with frightful velocity to certain destruction. Inside the long train of cars men were talking, smoking, laughing; women playing with their babies. The firemen let himself down from the tender and escaped. Osmond might have done the same. Instead, he crept along the side of the engine, carefully let himself into his place, and with his burned hands reversed the engine and applied the airbrake. The train stopped. People inside the car went on with their reading and their gossip, and the children played with their mothers, who wondered, indifferently, perhaps, why the train was stopping again. They never will know how, in one brief minute, they passed over the mouth of the grave, and were snatched back by the quiet, high courage of one poor workingman. To our minds there is something finer in the calm integrity to duty in the face of danger and death which is so often seen in the lives of obscure American mechanics who fill posts of responsibility, than in the dash and sudden courage of many a daring soldier on the battle-field.

According to the *Free Press*, calling a slaughter yard an "abattoir" may increase the price of surrounding real estate, but it doesn't help the smell any.

A Paris reporter, describing a duel, says: "The witnesses placed the two adversaries at an equal distance from each other."

The Czar of Russia insists that women shall have the right to study surgery and take degrees at the universities.

In the opinion of the Fulton *Times* a patch on the seat of a boy's trousers is "something new under the son."

Nautical query—How many yards of cloth does it take to make a main sheet?

The hair is generally worn high with the present style of bonnet.

The short skirt, jacket and waistcoat still retain their popularity.

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Science and Art.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, the artist, says that the higher methods of the early Greek school and the more refined manner of the Moors have served as types for the new assembly room at Albany, and that these types have been followed with marked success.

New York city has a sweet boon in its scientific men. When an article is found to be adulterated with three or four different poisons, these learned philosophers come to the front with, "Be calm, fellow citizens. The apparently foreign material is an improvement, and adds to the nutritive element."

A yard of brickwork is two hundred and seventy-two superficial feet, one and one half bricks thick, or four thousand three hundred and fifty bricks, average work. One yard of paving is thirty-six bricks flat, or fifty-two on edge. There are three hundred and eighty-four bricks to the cubic yard, and one thousand bricks closely stacked occupy about fifty-five cubic feet.

M. Offenbach is said to compose well only in the spring time and by the seaside; elsewhere and at other seasons the works which he composes are, according to his own testimony, "worth little." Wagner is the most original of all in his method of work—but can only compose with the assistance of satin clothes, of divers colors, which he dons and puts off according to the style of things at which he is working, wearing, for instance, while busy with a pastoral duette, primrose satin, and for a martial chorus, scarlet satin.

It is worth while to learn that fifty thousand typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin head, or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be dessicated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and, like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any gaping throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest results of science. A water temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them.

"Rents are enormous," as the vagabond said on looking at his pants.

Russian lace is a popular trimming for ladies' breakfast caps.

Slippers for evening dress must be made of the dress material.

The laborer is worthy of his excelsior.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 19, 1878:

	WINTER.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 35
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 50
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

New Advertisements.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

To Those Going West!

If you are thinking of removing to the West send for specimen copy of the *Liberal*, published at Le Mars, Iowa, and learn of the advantages offered in that prosperous section. 1-5t

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere, I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 48-4w

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. 50-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph McMeen, deceased, late of Bellefonte; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

H. R. CURTIN,
Administrator.
Roland, Centre Co., Pa. 10 46-6t

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7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.

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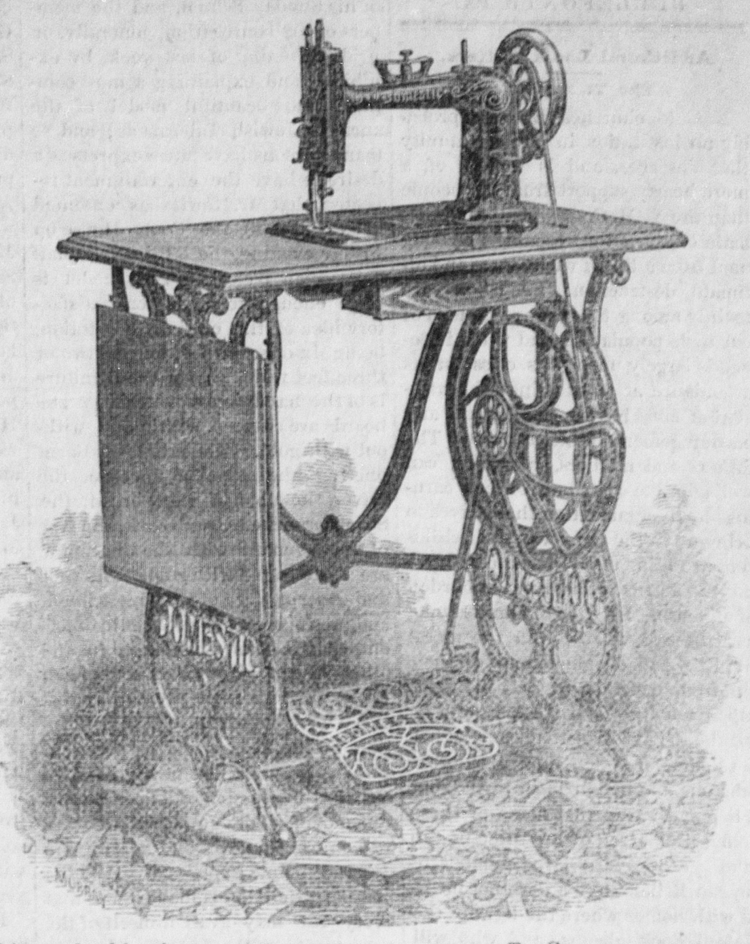

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A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

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Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds,	frozen limbs,	salt rheum,
chilblains,	sore breast,	sore lips,
erysipelas,	ringworms,	scald head,
chapped hands,	burns,	cancers,
felons,	scalds,	sores,
ulcers,	wounds,	stings,
shingles,	festers,	wens,
stiles,	piles,	abcess,
freckles,	bunions,	sprains,
boils,	bites,	cuts,
whitlows,	warts,	blisters,
tan,	pimples,	corns,
scurvy,	itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,	

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

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Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

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The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 10-2 1y

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistable cure for

DRUNK-

enness, Intemperance and the use of opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving everyone perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $2, or at your druggists, $1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it.

It is harmless and never-failing.

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THE HOP COUGH CURE

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.

Try it once and you will find it so.

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Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Selve.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,
Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa.
10-27.

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"Or A. S. T. Co.,

BLACK TIP

UPON THEM. 50-4t

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

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Valentines & Co.

HAVE LAID IN A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES:

Tea, per pound	40 cents
Coffee, per pound	20 cents
Soap, per cake	4 cents
Syrup, per gallon	60 cents

SALT IS LOWER THAN EVER—A Car Load just received.

Wanted---1000 Bushel Potatoes

Will pay the HIGHEST market price for Butter and Eggs.

Humes' Block, - Bellefonte, Pa.

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Additional Local Matters.

The Y. M. C. A.

Next to churches, there is probably no institution in our community that deserves, and is worthy of, a more hearty support from the people than the Y. M. C. A. As all know, its main object is the rescuing of young men from a life of wickedness and ultimate destruction. Its labors are mainly among the younger grades of our male population, and while it depends largely upon this class for its attendance at its meetings, the association must have pecuniary aid and encouragement for other sources. The fathers and mothers, certainly, can well afford to contribute of their earnings to an organization that strives to bring up in the right way their children, who, in many instances, have not the means to share in the burden of expense. If heads of families take any interest whatever in the moral training and developement of their children, it strikes us that a hearty support of the Y. M. C. A. cannot be withheld. It is true that many of our boys have christian homes, wherein religious instruction is imparted, but it is equally true that some of these homes are barren of anything of the kind. We have a large number of boys in Bellefonte who are not blessed with homes where the light of the blessed Book gleams, and who will be so oblivious of the needs of these as to refuse aid? We trust no one.

The association is putting forth every effort for the salvation of our young men. Money is needed to pay current expenses, and to those who are best able to pay is the appeal made. The free reading room must be sustained. A separate room is needed and must be had, all of which will add materially to the list of expenditures. Further improvements are contemplated and should be pushed through. Therefore, help the young men, and thereby help yourself. Contribute liberally and save the coming generation. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

Masonic.

Last Friday night will long be remembered by the members of Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M. In addition to the regular order of business and the installation of officers for the ensuing year, always an interesting ceremony, Dr. E. W. Hale, the newly-elected Worshipful Master, gave a grand banquet in the banqueting hall. Sixty or more guests were present, including the clergy, and Mr. Wallace Bruce, the literary lecturer. After the sumptuous repast, Mr. Bruce read an original poem entitled, "The Land of Burns." The name of Burns is familiar to almost every Mason, for the eminent poet is known as one of the Past Masters of the Lodges of Scotland. Prof. Schaeffer, of Lancaster, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was present, and made an appropriate address upon Free Masonry, giving his experience of having at one time sat in a lodge in London, where he commingled with a Persian, Armenian, Grecian, and representatives of other nations. Other interesting speeches were made, and the evening passed away in a most pleasant and profitable manner. The hospitality of Mr. Hale will form a pleasant recollection in the minds of those present, while on the other hand the banquet may be taken as a token of his appreciation of the confidence placed in him by his fellow members.

To Mrs. Dr. Hale and her able assistants must be attributed the success of the banquet. Everything was gotten up in first-class style, and the eatables seem to have been partaken of with evident zest.

The officers installed are as follows: Dr. E. W. Hale, W. M.; D. S. Keller, S. W.; Hammond Sechler J. W.; Robert Hepburn, Guide; W. F. Reber, S. D.; Hamilton Otto, J. D.; John Bartruff, S. M. C.; A. T. Leathers, J. M. C.; John Ludwig, Pur; J. S. Parson, Tyler.

The Bonds of Wedlock.

The marriage of Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., of Bellefonte, to Miss Lillie Gotwalt, of Berwick, Columbia county, on the 19th ult., was the social event of the day in the last named town. The ceremony was performed at the residence of M. W. Jackson, Esq., in the presence of probably one hundred spectators. At the arrival of the hour of 11 A. M., the bride and groom, handsomely attired, unattended by waiters, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. H. McGarrah. After the ceremony, the party partook of a sumptuous repast, when the newly-made couple left for New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, from which place they arrived at Bellefonte on Christmas morning. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder are stopping at the Bush House, and will remain there until spring.

Exhibition and Lecture.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of the Episcopal Church, entertained the children of his Sunday School, and the members of his conregation generally, on Friday evening of last week, by exhibiting and explaining a most complete and beautiful model of the ancient Jewish Tabernacle; and so many persons have since expressed a desire to have the entertainment repeated, that Mr. Hewitt has consented to exhibit it in the Court House on Friday evening, the 3d. inst., at half past seven o'clock. The model is large enough to give a very satisfactory idea of the original institution, being six or seven feet long by two or three feet wide. All of the furniture is of the handsomest material. The boards are covered within and without with gold. The altar of Burnt offering, the altar of Incense, the Laver, the table of Shew-bread, the Seven-branched Candlestick, the Ark of the Covenant with the Cherubim, are also covered with gold. The veils and coverings are of the finest linen, and are ingeniously wrought in different colored silks with cherubim and other designs. The robes of the High Priest are handsomely embroidered.

We have been reading the description of the Tabernacle as given in Exodus for years, but never obtained a correct impression of it until we saw this model. Both Jews and Gentiles will enjoy seeing it, and hearing the different points explained. And the price of admission is made low so that every one may avail himself of the opportunity without feeling heavily taxed. Adults 25 cts. Children 10 cents.

Our New 'Squire.

For some time previous to Dec. 20 there had been considerable conjecture in Republican circles as to who would succeed J. P. Gephart, Esq., as Justice of the Peace for the North Ward. There was a number of applicants, and but one could be chosen. Governor Hartranft, with his usual discretion and desire to do the best possible thing for the community, has seen fit to issue the commission to our young friend, Mr. John I. Rankin. This is a just recognition of the services of Mr. Rankin to his party, for he has always been head and shoulders in every important fight. His record on this point will bear the closest scrutiny. There is no doubt as to his moral and intellectual fitnees for the place. 'Squire Rankin has held numerous important positions, and, we believe, always discharged his duty faithfully and zealously. We understand that he will be a candidate for nomination at the Republican caucas, and if he is fortunate enough to secure it, we feel sure of his election. Mr. Rankin was sworn in on the 26th, and occupies the office formerly used by Mr. Gephart, where he will be glad to see his friends.

A Question Settled.

The much disputed question as to the relation of the Sunday school to the church is practically settled in Port Matilda. The two Sunday schools of the village meet at 9 o'clock a. m., in churches a half mile apart. Last Sunday forenoon, about five minutes before we commenced our preaching service in the M. E. Church, the Presbyterian school came in together, superintendent, teachers and scholars. With no special attraction in the church service, the members of this school presented a delightful proof of their freedom from sectarian prejudice and the real unity of schools and church in the worship of God. May such examples of Sabbath observance be witnessed and followed everywhere. That the new year may be the best year yet enjoyed by all our churches and schools is the heart's desire and prayer of the writer.

R. C.

—Among those who attended the late county institute we noticed the fine phisique and genial countenance of Mr. Charles W. Scott, of Williamsport. Mr. Scott represents the great school book publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. The text and other school books issued from this house have a great reputation as being "just what is wanted." They publish all of William Swinton's works, than whom no better educator lives. Through energy, go-aheadativeness and pluck in showing the merits of his books, Mr. Scott has introduced them into many districts in this county.

—Mr. Wallace Bruce's lecture in the Court House last Friday night on "Womanhood in Shakspeare" was attended by a comparatively small number of people. The lecture may be called a master-piece of literary composition, but a better delivery would greatly enhance its merit. However, Mr. Bruce is a pleasant talker, holds his audience well, and portrays in words of highest commendation the characters of woman in Shakspeare.

Death of General Green.

The dread messenger, Death, has removed from our midst an honored citizen in the person of S. Miles Green, who died at his residence on Saturday, the 21st ult., aged nearly 83 years. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church of this place on the Tuesday following his death, Rev. Wright, of Milesburg, preaching the sermon.

Gen. Green's ancestry was somewhat notable. His grandmother, Mary Miles, was a sister of Colonel Samuel Miles, who commanded one of the rifle battalions in the Revolution, and was captured at Long Island, August 27, 1776; subsequently Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Mayor of Philadelphia. He was born at his grandfather's iron works, near Milesburg, April 13, 1797, and was, therefore, in the 82d year of his age. He studied law with Hon. James Blanchard, and was admitted to the bar cotemporary with the late Hon. H. S. Wilson, John G. Miles, Esq., and others. Shortly after he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Clearfield county, whence he removed to Meadville and remained five years. In 1834 he abandoned the practice of law and became managers of the Centre Iron Works, whence he removed to Barre, in Huntingdon county, carrying on the iron works there until 1875, when he sold out and retired to his farm. His wife, *nee* Rachel Dorsey, died some years.

Deceased was a man of handsome and dignified appearence, possessing the manners of an old-school gentleman. For several weeks previous to his death he had not been in good health, nevertheless he was able, a short time before he passed away, to walk to the table and transact some business.

Chambers' Encyclopedia of English Literature.

Brief biographies of all noted British or American authors, from earliest times to the present, with specimens from their writings, making a work not only thoroughly entertaining and useful to all intelligent readers, but nearly indispensable to people of culture. The newly revised and beautiful edition contains over 3,000 pages, and the entire work, in eight handy volumes, is furnished, free of express or mail charges for $2.00 in paper, $3.00 in cloth, or $4.50 in half morocco. The publishers sell only to subscribers direct, instead of giving dealers and agents the usual 60 per cent. discount to sell for them, which accounts for the remarkably low prices. Special inducements are offered to those sending early orders. Specimen pages with full particulars, sent on request by postal card by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York.

—The Clearfield *Republican* says Clarence A. Johnson, son of David Johnson, of that borough, has returned to Clearfield from his trip to Brazil, whither he had gone with the Messrs. Collins, who are engaged in building a railroad in that country. Clarence spent nearly a year in that country in the employ of the above firm, and but for its detestable climate, would be there yet. With the exception noted, he was greatly pleased with his trip. He reports that a large proportion of those who went out with him have returned, and a large percentage of those who remain are suffering from the effects of the severe climate. The Collinses are still engaged in the work of grading and laying the rails of the road, but, through some interference of a party of English capitalists, have so far received no pay on their contract, consequently the men have not all received the wages due them. Mr. Johnson says, however, that the contractors will go on and complete their work, and that they will probably get the first installment of contract money early in the coming January.

—We have received a copy of a neatly printed and illustrated eight-page paper called *The Home Companion*, published in the interest of young folks. It seems to us to be just the paper the boys and girls want, as it furnishes, at a low price, a large amount of interesting and instructive reading, including stories by popular writers, letters from young folks, puzzles, anecdotes, etc. The subscription price is 60 cents per year, semi-monthly, or 35 cents monthly. Liberal premiums are offered for clubs, and we advise the boys and girls to send for sample copies, which are offered free by the publishers, S. L. Thrope & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

—Some person has kindly furnished us with a copy of the Juniata *Tribune* that contained the proceedings of the 49th Regiment reunion. We notice that Capt. C. Dale was made a member of the committee to make arrangements for the next reunion, which will be held at Lewistown. The last meeting was a great success.

Miss Snowden's Musicale.

The entertainment musical, given by Miss Snowden's class, at the residence of Mr. John P. Harris gave great satisfaction and pleasure to all present. We understand the proceeds of the entertainment were for the benefit of the temperance cause, and if we may judge by the audience there, it was a success financially. The proficiency of the class shows that Miss Snowden understands teaching music perfectly. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music. The first piece was a vocal duet, "Swallows Happy Swallows," finely rendered by Miss Nellie and Harris Orbison; Instrumental duet, "Selection from Martha," by Misses Ella Hale and Annie Garbrick; Instr. solo "Northern Voute March" by Miss Gertrude Butts; Instr. solo, "Maggie May" by Eddie Valentine; Song "Don't Stay Late To-night Papa" was sweetly sung by Miss Mamie Butts; Piano and Organ duette, "Adagio," by Miss Emma Hughes and Ella Rhone; Inst. solo, "Cascade of Roses" by Lida Johnson was well executed; Ins. solo, "Whispering Winds," delicately rendered by Miss Jennie Reynolds; Ins. Trio by Emma Harris, Mamie Butts, Eddie Valentine; Organ solo by Miss Martha McKnight; Vocal duet "Clang of the Wooden Shoe" by Miss Nellie and H. Orbinson; inst. solo "Reveries of the past" by Miss Jennie Valentine "Kinder Symphony" by the class, both novel and pretty; Ins. "Concert Waltz" by Miss Burnside; "Musical Bells" by Miss Ella Hale; "Leaf by Leaf" by Miss Emma Hughes; Violin and Piano Duet, "Sweedish Wedding March," by Miss Burnside and Dr. Hibler; Organ solo, "Andante from Beethoven Sonata Pathetique" by Miss Ella Rhone; Vocal solo, "Is it a Dream," by Miss Gertrude Butts; Inst. duet by Miss Carrie Humes and Jennie Reynolds, and by request Miss Snowden favored the audience with a beautiful Waltz. The whole class did themselves and teacher much credit, and all went away feeling that they had passed an enjoyable evening.

Whippo's Pig.

Some time ago George Whippo purchased a pig, to fatten and kill for this winter's use. When he bought it, the embryo porker weighed forty pounds, and the strangest thing about the matter is that it pulled the steelyards at only *thirty* when killed and dressed. That's what the boys say, at least. As a matter of course, the pig was well fed, for he was expected to furnish our young friend's family with pork and grease for a certain length of time. The question now arises, what did the animal subsist on? One fellow argues that horse-shoe nails and vacated corn-cobs were his diet; another that his pigship lived on carpet tacks and oyster shells.

About butchering time, a chum shouldered a broom splint, carried it to Whippo's residence and tendered it for the purpose of "hanging." And now it is said that the remains of that pig lie salted in an oyster can, and that a perfume bottle holds the lard.

—We have not the room to give detailed accounts of the Christmas services and festivals held in the various churches. The Episcopal and German Reformed each, held services and prepared something for the Sunday School children. The Methodist people jubilated last night, and our Presbyterian friends will do likewise to-morrow, A very interesting feature of the Episcopal service was the exhibition of a model of the Jewish Tabernacle by Rev. Hewitt, who explained everything in connection therewith.

—The man who advertises liberally has nothing to say about bad times, but may be seen jumping over and around his counter, throwing out goods by the ton. The man who don't use printers' ink sits around his starving establishment, or whittles away the head of a sugar barrel that came with his first invoice of goods. The first fellow deserves credit for being so polite as to invite people in to see his wares, but the other chap should make an independent—starvation.

—We are in receipt of the second number of *The Normal Monthly Review*, a neatly-printed fifteen-page pamphlet, published at the Shippensburg Normal School. This little publication contains much of interest to public educators and friends of the normal system of instruction. Besides, it aims to be a faithful recorder of local events transpiring at the institution. Delia T. Smith is editor, and E. A. Agnell business manager. Price 50 cents per year.

—Powers, the boot and shoe man, is making a cement for leather and rubber goods that challenges competition. To all whom it may concern, he invites attention to this new and valuable article. The price is so low that it is within reach of every one—two bottles for 25 cents. Why buy one buy one bottle for 25 cts., when twice as much may be bought of Powers for the same sum of money.

—Dr. Pierce, of Philipsburg, informs us that we neglected to state in our court proceedings that J. C. Callahan, with whom he has a suit, was bound over to January court in the sum of $1,000, notwithstanding the last indictment was quashed. The gentleman from whom we obtained the information failed to tell us of it, which explains why it was not stated.

—The shortest days of the year are the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second of December, when we have the solar light but nine hours and sixteen minutes. At Hamburg the shortest day is not seven hours long; at St. Petersburg, five hours; at Tornea, Finland, two and a half hours, and in portions of Norway the sun is invisible in winter for more than two months.

—A bran-new Webster's dictionary, unabridged, of the edition for 1879, graces the REPUBLICAN sanctum. It is a gift from Mr. Charles W. Scott, agent of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., school book publishers. Ye local acknowledges the gift of several choice books from the same gentleman.

—Friends of temperance, do not forget the regular meeting of the National Christian Temperance Union on Thursday evening. An interesting speaker is expected to be present. We hope there will be a full attendance.

—Newman's tailoring department is doing a lively business. His workmen are busy all the time. It is really astonishing to know at what low figures a dress or business suit may be bought at his store.

—The *Centre Herald*, Greenback, has been sold to S. T. Shugert and R. H. Foster, Esqs., who will change the name to *Centre Democrat*, and issue it in the interest of the cipher-reform, tissue-paper ballot party.

Some ill-disposed person who believes in protecting home interests, has been medling with the Clearfield *Republican's* coal pile. *Good-land!*-er, what an offense.

—We had the pleasure of meeting, the other day, Geo. W. Patton, Esq., formerly of Bellefonte, but now an United States Marshal in West Virginia.

—Certainly there is no American manufacture that can, with equal justice with Fairbanks' Scales, claim the honorable distinction of being a universal standard.—*Commercial Adv.*

—By his new process, Charlie Glenn is able to take photographs in short metre, and it will pay you to visit his establishment before going elsewhere.

—Newman still holds the fort as the cheapest clothing dealer in Centre county.

—Newman's Ready-made Clothing House contains the best bargains to be found outside of Philadelphia.

—A prayer-meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this morning.

—Newman first, last and forever, if you want clothing.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

An Ex-Justice of the Peace vs. Rotating Elders and Rotating Sinners.

[*This case comes up on an appeal from the opinion of the Justice below to the high court of common sense.*]

In rendering the opinion of the Court, the presiding Judge said, "The Justice erred in opinion;" first, in attempting, in a most violent and unchristian manner, to defend the Christian character of the Rev. Mr. Wylie, which the Court did not understand you, Mr. Editor, to assail. Second, in mistaking fancies for facts, and rotating into the belief that quoting Scripture was confined only to saints, and had never been indulged in by the biggest sinners. Third, in not noting that the present pastor inherited the church with a debt of about $3,000, which has to be paid. Fourth, the Squire erred in an unchristian accusation against a most worthy Christian gentleman, a practice that "a child of God" never indulges in; and further erred in mistaking vituperation for argument.

Judgment reversed, with costs to the plaintiff, and case dismissed.

FIAT JUSTITIA—BOM.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 21, 1878.

—GOOD FOR BABIES:—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column. 11 2t.

Our Wasp's Nest.

FROM NOWHERE; TO NO ONE; BY NOBODY.

Mudtown Lyceum.

Obedient to the following verbal proclamation, we, with several others, tapped at the door of the place designated and requested admission. "All parties interested in the welfare of the young are asked to meet in the Honeycomb, on Saturday, Dec. —, at 7 o'clock, sharp. The organization of a Lyceum, talks upon important subjects, a public discussion, and other matters of moment are upon tapis. Come!"

We found the room gorgeously arrayed: fine tapestry adorned the walls, elegant ottomans in extravagant profusion invited us to be seated; portraits of Shakspeare, Irving, Gladstone, Bayard Taylor, Cicero and others occupied prominent positions; a handsome Brussels deadened the foot fall of excited debaters; statues personating Washington, Agassiz, Humboldt and Franklin adorned the corners; the rostrum is a specimen of magnificent elegance, refined taste and solid comfort.

At 7 o'clock, precisely, Skinflint ascended the platform, seated himself in the president's chair and intimated that all was in readiness for the transaction of business. His presence added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion. His erect posture, clear, calm eye and official mien eminently fitted him to occupy a place at the head of a body of this kind. Amid silence, rendered more awe-inspiring by an occasional cough or sneeze, he gradually arose and delivered his inaugural, substantially as follows: "Gentlemen of the Mudtown Lyceum: In accepting a position as chief officers in an association containing as this certainly does such unusual talent and undoubted genius, I do so with pleasure, adulterated, however, with a sense of unfitness. The Lyceum is composed principally of persons not unknown in the paths of polite literature, and I am happy in assuring you that a brilliant future awaits all of you. Allow me to admonish you to be unceasing in your efforts to promote the cause of general education; let your object be the dissemination of useful knowledge, and your actuating motive be brotherly love. The chair will be pleased to have all things done in order, and will not be slow to punish any infringement of the constitution and by-laws. As soon as practicable, I should be pleased to glance over a report of the finance committee. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to assure you that I shall devote my time, money and intellect to the furtherence of the Lyceum's interests, and I call upon you to assist me." Round after round of hearty applause greeted the erudite young man as he sat down—upon a bent pin placed upon the chair by some well-wisher.

Upon the restoration of order, Puff was nominated for the secretaryship, and elected by a vote of 8 to 7. We endeavored to discern something unusual in the appearance of this barefaced pedagogue, but unless we mention the massive chain and apparent gold watch he strove to exhibit free of charge, we discovered nothing. He took his seat with an amount of dignity verging on the ludicrous. The house now proceeded to transact the business of the hour.

On motion of Puff, no member is allowed more than two hours or more than four speeches on one subject.

The secretary then announced the question for discussion:—*Resolved*, That childhood is the happiest period of life. Speakers—affirmative, Dolittle, Smike; negative, Spotted tail, Puff.

Pres.—"We will now proceed to debate the question. Affirmative, Dolittle."

D.—"Mr. President and gentlemen, Resolved, that, etc." He stops, his hands attempt to examine his knee-caps, but upon finding his pockets too shallow, he relinquishes all idea of proceeding farther. "I think it is—I know it is. Who dares to contradict me?" He shakes his fist in the direction of Spotted tail. "I was a child myself." With this elaborate effort, he gave way for some mightier one.

Pres.—"Negative, Spotted-tail."

S.—"Mr. Chairman: By some intervention I was this evening chosen upon the right side—in fact, it is one of those questions which possess but one side. Many years ago"—he never finished that sentence; Mr. Dolittle hurled an ottoman at his head with such unerring accuracy that Mr. S. had to be carried out. The president sighed but said nothing.

Pres.—"Affirmative, Smike."

S.—"Mr. President." He paused a moment, cast a glance full of meaning straight at Puff, raised his tall, lank, emaciated skeleton-like form to its full height and gave vent to the following: "I am not too sure that everything is lovely. Already we see indications of storm. Be that as it may, I am affirmative on this subject, propose remaining so. If the experience of fifty years has no influence here, then I say close out quick. Who can depict in colors sufficiently glowing the extreme pleasure of the young man when he arises from his couch on the day of his 21st birthday and feel for the first time his independence. So far good. Trace, if you please, this young man's course and observe how soon he would be willing to exchange his present condition for that of childhood, unburdened by any care or responsibility. Mr. President, I claim the decision for the affirmative."

Pres.—"Negative, Puff."

P.—"Mr. Chairman: You have been permitted to listen to arguments that were enough to decide the matter either way. My aim now is to topple you from your position on the fence over into the verdant fields and good pastures upon which I am permitted to feed. I am a man; behold me! I would not today be willing to forego the privilege so graphically described by my worthy opponent—that of calling myself a man. Mr. President, you can't give them the decision; we want it and are going to have it."

Pres.—"Gentlemen, after due deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that neither side is entitled to the decision. [Groans.] You have not debated the question in a manner worthy a meeting of persons of your attainments, and I suggest the same question be again taken up and discussed at some future time." One of the disgusted debaters (Dolittle) pitched a good sized lump of coal at his honor's head, and in the confusion the motion to adjourn, to meet in one week, was not heard.

Thus ended the first sitting of the Mudtown Lyceum. The amount of good accomplished was prodigious. We mean to attend every meeting.

Lifting Letters.

The law relative to the taking of letters from the postoffice is, probably, not thoroughly understood by the people. For instance: The Postmaster General officially decided that a husband has no right to take from the postoffice a letter addressed to his wife, nor has the wife any right to take a letter addressed to her husband from the office; and this is right and proper. Should this law be strictly enforced there would be less cause for estrangements, fewer quarrels and more happiness between married couples. Wives running to the postoffice watching the mails and intercepting letters to their husbands and husbands playing the same trick is the cause, to a great extent, of the many disgraceful divorce cases that find publicity in the daily and weekly papers of the day. While we think it eminently right and proper that the wife should know the husband's business and the husband the wife's, it should be done openly and by mutual consent of both. In this age of progress there is altogether too much concealment between husband and wife, and until each knows the other perfectly there will be more or less jealousy, and from jealousy springs a desire to know what each is doing in the busy world. One case of recent date comes under our notice. A lady had occasion to call for letters at the postoffice and among several others received was one addressed to her husband in a lady's fine chirography, and the lady was anxious to know what lady was writing to her husband, but her sense of honor prevented her from opening the letter. That simple address on the envelope led to a long and disgraceful divorce suit during which both husband and wife suffered their pride to hold control. Charges of infidelity and a thousand other charges were brought to bear and a divorce was granted. The letter which caused all this trouble was addressed by a sister of the wife to her husband, who was a prominent business man, and its delivery was thus made more certain. Jealousy and pride, in this case, went hand in hand, and the result was a happy and contented household was divided and broken up and two hearts once united severed forever. Sometimes there is a ludicrous side to this grave subject, as in the case of a wife who tore her hair and made herself miserable for a day by reading one of her own letters to her lover before her marriage.

Men Who Have Advertised.

My success is owing to liberality in advertising.—*Bonner.*

The road to fortune is through printer's ink.—*P. T. Barnum.*

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—*J. J. Astor.*

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—*A. T. Stewart.*

My son, deal with the men who advertise. You will never lose by it.—*Ben Franklin.*

How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the possession of it?—*Vanderbilt.*

—An effort is being made by certain citizens along the Susquehanna river for the removal of obstructions to the fish that thrive therein. The petition prays for the removal of the Columbia dam; also obstructions in any schute in any dam in the river or its tributaries, and that necessary legislation be made and sufficient appropriation be granted to restore our fisheries to their former value, that our people may again be fed and nourished of their own. If the Columbia dam serves no other purpose than the obstruction of our fisheries, it should be removed.

—The foundry of Mattern Bros., in Patton township, was totally destroyed by fire not long since. We believe everything was burned with the exception of a few patterns. Work on a new foundry was commenced next day, notwithstanding there was no insurance on the old establishment. This is enterprising.

—John Walker Shortlidge, Esq., an attorney of Philadelphia, has been in town for several days. Mr. Shortlidge was a student of State College during the war, but left to join an emergency company, of which A. B. Snyder was captain and A. O. Furst a lieutenant.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 1, 1879.

After seventeen years of prosperity and adversity, gold comes to the front and is to-day a circulating medium, which adds at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the working capital of our country. This is a happy omen, which lays a new foundation, upon which confidence naturally establishes itself, which, after a five years panic, places us on a new road to prosperity. Capital seeks investment through confidence only. Coin and promises to pay being at par, one with the other, establish confidence upon which manufacturers can base business and manufacturing, and confidently calculate profits. The resumption of business will be slow, but sure. The purchasing value of a dollar was never so great as now. Judging from the small profits realized by the most of our leading business houses in Bellefonte, it is fair to presume that business is conducted on "small profits with quick sales," especially with those merchants who advertise in the REPUBLICAN, forming our conclusions from personal observations.

FLOUR.—The competition in our local trade is so great, and margins so small, that the quality of flour has been reduced to correspond with the price realized. We have never heard such universal complaint about the quality of flour, as we have this season. Taking into account the extra quality of our wheat, and the improved machinery that has been introduced into our mills, the quality of flour produced is a disgrace to the millers as well as to the dealers who condescend to buy it and palm it off on their customers as a merchantable article. We learn that our former fellow-townsman, Wm. P. Duncan, who operates the steam mill at Philipsburg, is now manufacturing a brand which he designates "Sea Foam," which is of very superior quality, entirely superior to any brand manufactured in this vicinity. If this is the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, the consumers of this community will feel under lasting obligations to Mr. Duncan if he will impart such knowledge to our crack millers here, as will enable them to make flour of a like quality, as is claimed for his "Sea Foam."

WHEAT.—The market is very quiet but firm at our quotations. The mills and dealers take all that is offering. Mr. Derr paying the highest figures. We have heretofore, in these reports, predicted that wheat will command higher prices before the crop of this year shall be harvested, and we have no reason to change our views at this writing. In our judgment, there never was a more favorable opportunity to invest in wheat, with a prospect of realizing fair profits, than there has been during the last three months, and we may say a portion of that opportunity still exists, if buyers choose to hold and await future results.

CORN.—Corn is among the uncertain crops of Centre county. The crop is uncertain as to quantity, and the price and demand is about as uncertain as the quality and quantity of the crop.

RYE.—The demand for rye is limited to distilling purposes, which commands but a moderate market.

OATS.—The supply of oats is confined to local consumption, with a weak market, which only takes the quantity required for present wants.

HAY.—Hay is in abundance, ten dollars per ton being the maximum price for choice timothy. Mixed hay has no standard value.

STRAW.—The market for straw is confined to barn or stable use, the paper mill consuming but very little at this time.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are retailing from store at seventy-five to ninety cents per bushel.

APPLES.—Apples seem to be plenty, at various prices.

We have no definite information concerning beef and pork.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	50
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7

READING NOTICES.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

—A LADY'S WISH:—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me as you observe." 11 2t.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 48-4t

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkle's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers elsewhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. 49-4t

New Advertisements.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON

MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE

AND

Marine Insurance Comp'y,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assets, $1,637,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
PHŒNIX FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
HANOVER FIRE, of New York.
CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
AMERICA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

vol 11-1-6m

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co.—The annual election of said company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1879. A president, six managers, secretary and treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year. E. M. BLANCHARD,
10-59-3t Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared a ood house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also go water and a large assortment of fine fruit tr s. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert C Herman, deceased, late of State College, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.
48-6t MRS. MARY A. HERMAN, Administrator.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday, the 20th day of January, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
1-3t WILLIAM YARNALL, Secretary.

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for Wounds, Rupture or other injury (not disease) can secure full Bounty; those who re-enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months or more, are entitled to $400 bounty or so much thereof as remains unpaid; those who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and were mustered before Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled to $100 bounty, regardless of time served; all enlistments for three years before July 18, 1864, where but $100 bounty has been paid, entitles to additional bounty under Soldier Act of July 28, 1866, if not already paid. If soldiers died in service, heirs are entitled to the bounty. No fee until claim is paid. For full information address, with enclosed stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C. 1-4t

25 FANCY CARDS with name, 10c., Plain or Gold. 150 styles. Agt's outfit 10cts. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. 48-4w

S. & A. LOEB'S Space.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

We have reduced our prices on the following lines of goods, thereby enabling every one to take advantage of the times, and clothe themselves warmly for the winter, at very little cost:

Ladies' Dress Goods reduced 25 per cent.

Ladies' Coats that sold at 10 dollars, now at 5 dollars.

Boots and Shoes at much less than any other dealer in Centre county

Men's Overcoats that sold at 10 dollars, for 7 dollars.

Men's Suits prompt sale at 12 dollars, now for 8 dollars.

Our reputation warrants to any one that we mean just what we say.

S. & A. LOEB.

10-38-tf The Oldest, General Merchants in Centre County.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m

Legal.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the hands of H. A. Harnden, of Half Moon township, viz.: One bull, 1 cow, 3 heifers, 4 calves, 19 sheep, 2 hogs, 1 sow with pigs, 1 bay mare, 1 wind mill, 1 saddle, 1 plow, 1 two-horse wagon, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order at any time. ISAAC GRAY.
Patton, Dec. 3, '78. 48-4t*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R. COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Company will be held at their office in Lock Haven, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock M. At this meeting an election will be held for a president and six directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year.
EDMUND BLANCHARD,
Lock Haven, Dec. 9, 1878. 50-3t Secretary

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between B. F. Troxel and Jos. Swires who were doing business under the firm name of Troxel & Swires, in the borough of Howard, county of Centre, in the Tin and Hardware business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All books and accounts and debts due said firm are, by the terms of said dissolution, payable only to Joseph Swires.
Howard, Dec. 13, '78. TROXEL & SWIRES.
10-50-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, letters of administration upon the estate of James T. Hale, Jr., deceased, late of the city of New York, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to JOHN G. LOVE,
10-50-6t Administrator.
Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 16, 1878.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT. In the District Court of the United States, of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of	No. 4076
T. R. HAMILTON,	
BANKRUPT.	In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. R. Hamilton, of the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.
S. A. BREW,
10-50-3t Assignee.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of James Carter. 50-3t

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER

The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medal given rubber plasters, at both the Centennial an Paris Expositions.

Far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Backs, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys, Spinal Complaints and all ills for which porous plasters are used. Ask your druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster and see that you get nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 Platt Street, N. Y. 10-50-4t

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR

GREAT WORK

NOW IN PRESS,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings.

NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub. Co. Norwich, Conn.

jan 1-3m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Wesley M. Holmes, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
1-2t Clerk.

A NEW EXCITING BOOK

Bristling with the WILD ADVENTURES of

STANLEY IN AFRICA

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Our Promising Future.

When the owner of a farm or a workshop is producing and selling more than he is buying and is accumulating a balance at his bank, or is enlarging his good and sound credits, or his stock-in-trade, or the means of future production, he is prosperous; otherwise he is not. If two men or two thousand or two million, or the whole nation in the aggregate, are doing this, they or the nation are prospering, however much they may be practising economy, saving expenses or paying off previous debts. This must be evidence. But yet there are persons who would have us believe differently; at least so far as the nation is concerned. A nation is only an aggregate of individuals, and what is true of one is true of every one together in combination.

While we are yet doubting whether, as a nation, we are in the way of prosperity or not, it might be well to consider what we are doing in business. Last year the exports from this country amounted to $728,617,425. Of this amount over $400,000,000 represented the products of manufactories of all kinds; including cotton cloths, jewelry, watches, tools, machinery, hardware, bells, locomotives, coffins, carriages, cars, statuary, paintings, books, wines, pianos, carpets, soap, boots, glass, stoves, leather, ink, pins, marble, scientific instruments, agricultural machinery, and a vast assortment of other products of handicraft. These paid for all our imports, very nearly; leaving our cotton, corn, wheat, provisions and other farm products to be paid for in cash, which means gold; for that alone is accounted as money in this our best business.

Now, what an agreeable view is this for the farmer: what a home market is here opened for his produce at his doors! How much better this, than to have all these artisans working as farmers, growing pork and wheat to send to foreign countries in exchange for such things as they now make at home in their shops. Prices of produce are low enough at this time, but what would they be if the producers were doubled and the markets the same as they now are? On the whole, the figures of our rapidly increasing business with the world should be very satisfactory to every farmer, and should be a source of great hopefulness for the future, as proving beyond a doubt that our progress is sound and solid, and contains the elements of a greatly increased prosperity in the future.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Movement of Grain.

The receipts of grain at the chief ports for the past two years for the ten months ending Nov. 2, 1878, were as follows:

Cities.	1877.	1878.
New York,	61,923,455 bu.	107,971,411 bu.
Boston,	11,525,427	15,691,450
Portland,	889,843	1,693,332
Montreal,	11,875,728	12,427,429
Philadelphia,	17,621,959	33,235,761
Baltimore,	23,656,284	34,167,609
New Orleans,	6,245,327	9,151,951
Total	134,038,123	214,250,515

The increase of 1878 over 1877 is 60 per cent and equal to more than 80 millions of bushels. The vastness of our business of transporting and shipping all this grain is almost beyond our comprehension. An aggregate of 700,000 carloads or 2,300 every day in the year, goes to make up the grand total which represents a line of cars which placed end to end would reach from Chicago to London or Paris, or a distance of more than 4,000 miles.

The result of all the labor and industry involved in the production and disposal of this quantity of grain, reaches into the midst of every family in the land; there are none so low and none so high, but their interest have been favorably affect by it. That this beneficial influence has been enlarged 60 per cent the past year, will go a great way towards accounting for the improved condition of affairs; the more so, as it is true the fact we are considering relates to but a small fragment of the whole business of the country, which begins will agriculture, which rests upon it, and which is supported by it. For many years there has not been so auspicious a prospect for the closing year, nor for the opening of a coming one; and at this season of thankfulness when men's hearts bound with gratitude for favors received, it is something even for the story-hearted Gradgrinds, that we can give them figures where on to rejoice.—*Rural Newo Yrker.*

Lime Water and its Uses.

Place a piece of unslacked lime (size is immaterial, as the water will only take up a certain quantity,) in a perfectly clean bottle and fill with cold water; keep corked in a cellar or in a cool, dark place; it is ready for use in a few minutes, and the clear lime-water may be used whenever it is needed. When the water is poured off, add more; this may be done three or four times, after which some new lime must be used, as at first. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a remedy for children's summer complaint; also for acidity of the stomach; when added to milk it has no unpleasant taste; and when put in milk that would otherwise curdle when heated, it prevents its curdling, so that it can be then used for puddings and pies. A small quantity of it will prevent the "turning" of cream and milk.

It also sweetens and purifies bottles which have contained milk. Some add a cupful to a sponge of bread to prevent it from souring.

An Essay on Foods.

The two great duties which food has to perform are to maintain the heat of the body and to supply material for its growth and renewal. Hence foods are divided by writers on the subject into carbonaceous or heat-producers, and nitrogeneous or muscle-makers. This division, however, is arbitrary and of only partial application, since nearly all carbonaceous foods contain nitrogen, and nitrogenous foods contain carbon. In lean beef, which ranks with nitrogeneous foods, there is more or less fat or carbon, and in vegetables richest in nitrogen, as beans, peas, cabbage and onions, there are sugar or starch. So that all foods are more or less nitrogeneous, all foods are more or less carbonaceous, and those terms are used with relation to food only to tell which quality they posess in the greater degree. The chief function of the three great carbonaceous foods—sugar, fat and starch—is to keep up the animal heat, and if more of these substances is used than is necessary for this puspose, it is stored up in the body and produces corpulence. So then, all foods containing large proportions of these elements must be avoided by all those who do not wish their weight increased. In the potato, the composition is, for every hundred parts, water 75, nitrogen 2.1 starch 18 .8, sugar 3.2, fat 0.2, salts 0.7. It will be seen that the proportion of starch is nine times as great as that of nitrogen, and that the sugar also largely exceeds the nitrogen.

Wheat flour contains in 100 parts, water 10.7, phosphate 0.96, nitrogen 2.4, albuminoids 15.4, starch 63.4, cellulose 9.3. Wheat flour, therefore, contains more starch in proportion than potato does, but the conversion of a large part of the starch into dextrine by toasting bread, neutralizes, in a degree, the fat-producing quality. Then, as four-fifths of all we eat supports respiration, there must of necessity be in our food four times as much carbon as there is nitrogen. The wheat alone will supply this sufficiently for persons tending to fatness, so that the starch in the potato is surplus, and should, therefore, be declined. In new milk, though the constituents vary with the kind and quality of food given the producer of milk, there are in every hundred parts, water 86, nitrogeneous matter 5.5, sugar 3.8, fat 3.6, salts 0.66. So, adding the fat and sugar together, they exceed the nitrogeneous matter and, hence, milks rank among carbonaceous foods. But from the lime it contains, milk is a growing food, and better for children than any other food, since its constituents are blended in just the proportions required by the growing child. Milk is also very grateful to men and women of large osseous developments who are not inclined to corpulence, while small boned and plump persons complain that it makes them "bilious." An egg weighing 1¾ ounces contains 15.25 per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of nitrogen. In the classification referred to, eggs would rank with carbonaceous foods, but they are so rich in the various salts required by the body that they are permitted, even in the diet of corpulent people. On the scale of nutrition, beef has always been regarded as the kind of flesh which gives the best kind of nutriment to the eater, while mutton and poultry are softer in texture and more delicate in flavor.

Fish is richer in phosphorous than flesh, but on the whole less nutritious. It is recommended, however, that fiish form part of one meal every day. Next to the fish in nutritive qualities, eggs deserve mention, and then comes caseine or curd, which is strained from milk, but exists also in seeds, as peas, beans, almonds. Of all vegetables, peas and beans rank highest in nutritive qualities, as they contain from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent. of nitrogeneous matter. Of the grains, oats are the richest in nitrogen; wheat comes next; maize next; then, in order, milet, rye, barley and rice, the latter being the least nutritious seed in extensive use. Fruits are nutritious to a greater or less degree, but are valuable only for their flavors, the relish they give to food, the acids they contain which promote digestion, and the various salts they contain which are grateful, not only to the palate, but to the whole body. It is impossible in the space at command to do more than outline the subject. What has been said is intended to answer inquiries already made, and to stimulate research in those who read. In the preparation of this brief article, Edward Smith's book on "Foods," which is a volume in the International Science Series, has been consulted; also Pereira on "Food and Diet," and also the articles on various kindred topics in the cyclopedias. To these we refer those who wish to pursue these inquiries further. In all these books the chemical composition of articles treated of is given, and there are tables showing the comparative values of foods with respect to their power to produce heat in the body, to promote its growth, and to restore its wasted tissues.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Worth Knowing.

That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping into boiling water about a minute. That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk. That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. That fresh meat beginning to sour will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night. That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric. That boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax up in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads is an unfailing bug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house. That kerosene will make your tea kettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furniture. That cool rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

A Substitute for Rag Carpets.

The article on rag carpets in our domestic department reminds me of my own troubles in the past with carpets in living-rooms, and how the difficulty was solved. An account of the method may be of benefit to other housekeepers. After years of suffering from dust and tacking with the inevitable wear and tear, we decided to lay a floor of hard wood and selected, as a bright and pretty contrast, ash and cherry. So the boys and papa went to the woods, cut down the trees and, without unloading them from their sleighs, took them to the saw mill, where they were sawn into narrow boards three inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick. They were afterwards dressed, and then brought home, placed in the kitchen garret, closely packed on edge, and left to dry till spring. The carpenters were ordinary mechanics, and the floor was laid on top of the old one, care being taken, however, to insert wedges wherever it was uneven. It is now so firm that not a board creaks, and with a slight oiling once a year, it retains its pretty markings, while the weekly washing is pretty easily done. In summer a rug and a bright piece of matting are placed where there is most walking, and in winter a couple of sheepskin mats and a larger rug, produce an additional warmth, and these things are very easily taken up to be shaken, while the floor gathers no dust, and has a pleasant glow that a carpet cannot give. So we do not intend to make any more rag carpets for our living-rooms, but to continue our polished floors to the kitchen at some future day.

Nice, did you say? Then teach the children to lift their chairs and not to push them, and console yourself with the reflection that the little necessary noise is nothing in the way of annoyance in comparison with the dust that would irritate delicate lungs, covering and destroying every article of furniture in much-used, carpeted rooms.

The Dangers of Coal Oil.

The discovery of coal oil and its introduction as an illuminator has been of much value, but at the same time coal oil has been the cause of many and frightful accidents. Speaking on this subject, the Baltimore *American* says: "The death of two young girls, and the serious injury of another, all occuring within one week from the explosion of coal oil lamps, ought to lead to increased carefulness in handling these potential instruments of disaster. It is unfortunate that all danger cannot be removed by the universal use of gas, but so long as any property owners neglect or refuse to introduce the pipes, their tenants have no recourse but the perilous kerosene. There is, we believe, a city ordinance establishing tests designed to forbid the sale of the dangerous oils of low specific gravity and high volatality, but it has not proved capable of driving them out of the market. To sell them is criminal, and to use them is hazardous. Probably the majority of persons are fully aware of the caution that ought to be observed with all the illuminating products of petroleum, but long familiarity with these fluids renders them heedless. It would be well for all who are driven to this method of lighting their homes to always bear in mind the fact that a moment's inadvertence may bring upon them direful calamities and very possibly a horrible death by torture. The sufferings of the two girls who have recently gone to their graves should not be forgotten."

Hand Labor and Machinery.

A valued correspondent writes thus: "The writer of the article 'Hand Labor and Machinery,' is in error, I think, in his idea that the dissatisfied class of laborers object to machinery *per se*. They are in favor of as much of it as possible, provided they may share the benefits of the abundant increase of production secured by it. They claim that under the present state of things, capitalists secure the lion's share. The method of righting the wrong, pursued by the more ignorant among them in "smashing," is simply an ignorant and helpless man's protest against what he feels to be a wrong. The remedy is for the intelligent portion of society to help him to right the wrong. He will be docile enough as soon as he feels that he has influential friends. His violent acts are acts of blind despair. To call for troops and the police—except to arrest actual wrong doing at the moment—is only the spirit of the "shot gun" policy said to prevail among the aristocracy of some parts of the country. *Fiat justitia* is the only basis for a Republic, and the only safe basis for any government."

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

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Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870,

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Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

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SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

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MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
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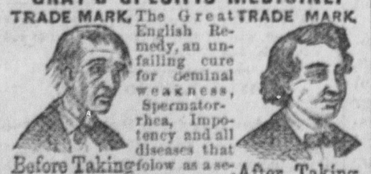

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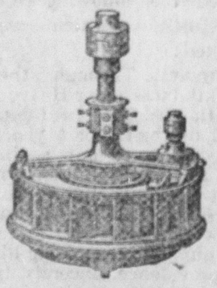

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By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—January 1, 1879.

—Happy New Year!

—Ice cutters are busy.

—Almanacs for 1878 can be bought at very low figures.

—Everything is working charmingly at the water works.

—Getting down to hard work will be in order after to-day.

—The days are getting longer. December 21st was the shortest.

—Begin your diary to-day, but don't quit before the week is out.

—Our people have enjoyed sleighing to the greatest possible extent.

—McPike, of the Cambria *Freeman*, contemplates enlarging his paper.

—The bazar for the benefit of St. John's Catholic church was a success.

—Depot Master Wilson, of Altoona, visited relatives in this place not long since.

—We have seen a cat jump, eat and sleep, but we'll be hanged if ever we saw a cat fish.

—Isaac Haupt is certainly making the best cigars in town. A trial will convince you.

—The temperance meetings of the Murphy Association should be more generally attended.

—The new fly wheel to be attached to the new pumps at the water works weighs 2,500 pounds.

—J. Blake Walters, of Clearfield, is talked of as the next Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

—Delinquent subscribers are requested to pay up. Start out in the new year with a clear conscience.

—Lewistown will construct a cistern of 460 barrels capacity, to supply water for their steam fire engine.

—Another large reduction in overcoats and winter suits at Newman's. Immense bargains for the holidays.3t

—About 46,000,000 promises and new resolutions will be made to-day, and nearly that many broken to-morrow.

—Coleville Sunday school will have a big time next Friday night. Something for the children is on the programme.

—It is said that Governor Curtin has engaged Hons. Jerry Black and Charles R. Buckalew to conduct his contest case.

—Some rascal stole from the premises of Harry Wilson, on Saturday night last, a saw, an axe, a wash tub and a lady's caba.

—Beede, Burrows & Co., of Williamsport, wholesale grocers and tea merchants, have sent us one of their calendars. Thanks.

—A Model Reform Club is a talked-of institution among some of our young ladies. It wouldn't be a bad way to get a husband.

—Colonel Jim Milliken, who once figured conspicuously in the 5th Regiment, N. G., is at Alexandria, Egypt, doing a commission business.

—The Clearfield *Journal* says: "It is G. F. Harris, of Bellefonte, and F. G. Harris, of Clearfield. The former a doctor, the latter a pedagogue."

—Newman, at the Eagle clothing store, is offering extra inducements and bargains in overcoats in order to reduce his large stock. 49-3t

—The Y. M. C. A. free reading-room is frequented by a large number of boys. Every boy in town, as well as every young man, is welcome there.

—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist church will be held at Bloomsburg on the 19th of next March, and be presided over by Bishop Randolph S. Foster.

—Recorder Tobias is engaged on a picture medley, which, when completed, promises to be a work of art and beauty, He should send it to Mexico's World's fair, which opens in November, 1879.

—Mr. G. L. Morlock, late of the Clinton *Republican*, has purchased a one-half interest in the insurance business of O. S. Houtz, Esq., of Lock Haven. The new firm has our best wishes for success.

—The Osceola *Reveille* of a recent issue says: "The upper Moshannon coal region can now be reached by a three mile branch from the Bell's Gap extension, and we predict for that long-neglected territory a railroad outlet within two years."

County Institute.

If a cold room and small attendance may be deemed such, then the last session of the County Institute opened under auspices indeed most unfavorable. Not only was the attendance small, but those present were so benumbed with the frigid temperature of the room that their hopes were anything but bright and cheering. Happily, however, that homely adage, "things go by contraries," proved no exception, and the life and activity of the remainder of the session disappointed the gloomy predictions of the first morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute was formally opened at 10:30 A. M., by the President, Prof. Meyer, who refrained from any remarks save those demanded by courtesy, but wisely and speedily started the members discussing the regular order of business. The members showed their gallantry as well as their progressive spirit by electing Miss Laura Graham to fill a vacancy in the office of vice-president; and that the Institute might not suffer from an inefficient officer, and teachers be embarrassed by non-acquaintance, Mr. Weirick was unanimously re-elected to the position of roll-clerk. Here arose the question, "How shall the roll be kept?" and with it a lively discussion. It was finally decided to adopt the method of last year, viz: that the clerk should take his place at the door and register the attendance. The only objection to this mode being a lack of faithfulness on the part of the officer, but the honest and firm, though kindly manner in which Mr. Weirick had performed his duties, made such an objection appear without force. The time for opening the afternoon sessions was then discussed, all propositions for less than an hour and a half being scouted at as relics of savagism, it was decided to open at 1:30 P. M., closing at 4:30 P. M. The customary time, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. being fixed for the morning.

The president then introduced Prof. W. A. Buckhout, of the State College, the regular instructor in Natural Science, who occupied the remainder of the morning session. He spoke of the value of natural science in cultivating the habit, of observation, and introduced a quotation from the great naturalist preacher, Canon Kingsley, that if a man knew the natural history of his own parish he was a master of the science. To show how we may observe, he brought forward the antlion, one of the commonest insects of this locality, and beautifully illustrated its transformations through the larva and pupa states until finally it became the full-grown insect.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was opened at the regular time by the president, who gave the teachers present a "Candle lecture" on the subject of punctuality in attendance and promptness in paying dues; then, in accordance with custom, appointed Miss Weaver, Miss Weston and Mr. Foreman as critics. Mr. Newcomer was called upon to read the first prepared paper, subject, "Transposition of the Scale." He deplored the neglect of music in our schools, and aptly stated the common excuse, "lack of preparation," was of no more force here than in teaching mathematics. Taking up the transposition of the scale, he presented a method at once unique and practical.

Prof. Buckhout, resuming the subject of Natural Science, took up the department of destructive insects. He prefaced his discussion by the statement that our losses in this way were more than one hundred millions annually. To illustrate this class, he brought forward the oak pruner beetle, or in general terms, the oak borer. The habits of this insect and its metamorphoses he exemplified by specimens of carefully-constructed drawings. Many questions were put as to modes of preventing and destroying this pest, and its brother, the apple tree borer, all of which were answered in a kindly and most satisfactory manner. The remaining time, not being sufficient for the regular order of business, after some pleasant remarks by the president, the Institute adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The audience that gathered in the evening to hear Prof. Schaeffer on the subject of "Education among the Greeks and Romans," were amply repaid for their time and attention. As an educated nation, he gave ancient Greece the first rank, stating that her orators, poets and philosophers had served as the models of all succeeding ages; that while now the chief end of life is to secure material prosperity, ancient Athens placed as the *summum bonum*, high intellectual culture. This supremacy, sad to say, was lost through lack of a preservative element, which we happily possess in Christianity.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Although Christmas morning, and a legal holiday, no time was lost in opening the session. Prof. Schaeffer led in prayer, followed with singing by the Institute. After quickly disposing of the preliminary business, the president invited Prof. Buckhout to resume his discussion of the subject of Natural Science. Our attention was invited to the subject of Shells, and as exemplifying the two classes *univalve* and *bivalve*, the Professor brought forward respectively the shells of the land and water snail, and of the fresh water muscle. The subject was developed in a clear and attractive manner, and closed with an exhortation in all branches of Natural Science, to abandon the study of the written page for the open book of nature.

Prof. Schaeffer then took up the subject of "Attention," and after defining it as the bending of the mind towards an object with all its energies, he gave the subject a careful review, subdividing into spontaneous and voluntary attention. This element he considered the *sine qua non* to success in teaching, and compared the relation of the attentive teaching and pupil to that of lovers where eye must speak to eye answering back.

The president then introduced the regular instructor in Mental Science, Prof. Stahr, of Franklin and Marshall College. His lecture was thoroughly interesting, correcting erroneous theories as to the connection of mind and matter. He showed the difference between nervous and electrical force by giving experiments on these different velocities, and said that to expect to see the thought in the quivering nerve was as vain as to expect to see the beautiful harmony in the vibrating strings.

"School-room Deficiencies," was the subject of a carefully-prepared paper by Mr. Harpster. Men, he said, seemed only to have regard for the temperal welfare of their children, and the question as to whether they were growing up in a healthy room under good moral influences, was one for which they had little or no care. The discussion that followed the reading of this paper occupied the remainder of the morning session, and was participated in by President Meyer and Messrs. Duncan, Gramley and Newcomer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately upon the opening of the session, with the purpose, seemingly, of quickly getting the audience to work, Prof. Buckhout was called upon to resume his lecture. This he did, taking up the worm that infests our tomato and potato vines to illustrate his department. By means of drawings he described its larva and pupa forms, stating that in its fly form it was known as the humming-bird moth, seen so frequently among the flowers during the summer. At the close of this lecture opportunity of asking questions was given the members, after which Prof. Krise took up the subject of Primary Teaching. The Professor seemed to be alive to the importance of the subject, and dwelt at length upon the force of early impressions, quoting many opinions of celebrated educators to sustain his points. He thought the primary teacher should have a culture equal to those of upper grades, else in their work they became mere empiricists. A pleasant and instructive discussion followed the reading of this paper.

Then Mr. Newcomer, by request of members, explained once more his practical method of transposing the scale, after which Mr. S. M. Emerick took up the subject of "Moral Training," reading to the Institute a carefully prepared paper. This subject gave rise to a general discussion, which was heartily appreciated by the audience. The best points were made by Miss Howe, Profs. Schaeffer and Stahr, and Messrs. Fleming, Emerick and Swartz.

EVENING SESSION.

The largest audience of the session gathered in the evening to hear Prof. Stahr on the subject of "The Results and Tendencies of Modern Science." This age, he said, is one of great scientific progress. In it are grouped all the wonders revealed to us by the microscope. The telescope brings to our view unknown worlds; the spectroscope has discovered to us the component elements of those distant worlds, and the recent inventions of our countryman, Edison, has enabled man to girdle the world with the words of his mouth. He thought the tendency of all true scientific study was to enlarge our knowledge of the infinite God.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The growing interest in the work of the Institute was not suffered to abate by lack of energy on the part of the Superintendent, and, after prayer by Prof. Stahr, and singing by the teachers, active work was at once resumed. Prof. Buckhout, taking up the subject of Botany, proceeded to exemplify by some finely drawn charts, the growth of plants from seeds, and spores or cell seeds. He then gave blackboard drawings of the embryo forms of some of our common plants, and then reviewed with especial interest the development of ferns and other flowerless plants from spores.

This entertaining lecture was followed by one no less instructive on the "Different Systems of Notation." Prof. Schaeffer briefly sketched the systems in vogue in ancient times—that of the Babylonians' being perpetuated in the coinage system of Germany, and our own table of circular measure. Many systems had been suggested in place of our common or decimal system—indeed, every mathamatician rode his hobby on this subject, and no doubt the Professor rode his in so eloquently setting forth the superiority of the *duodecimal* system. His points were clearly put.

The closing lecture of the morning was by Prof. Stahr on Mental Science. After some opening remarks, the Professor divided the tissues of the body into the reproductive and the nervous. In higher animals the latter tissue centers in the brain, hence in proportion to the mass of brain matter was the intelligence of the creature. Men differed from all other animals in possessing the Godikel attribute of reasoning, and as this reasoning principle or *ego* possesses different attributes in each man, therefore each mind must be treated as individual and peculiar and developed as such. This lecture was in every respect the finest of the Professor's course. In closing, the president announced that the afternoon session would be given up to the Directors' meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

The session of the evening was pleasantly opened by the singing of some college glees by members of the High School, after which Prof. Schaeffer introduced the lecturer, Mr. Wallace Bruce. He took as his subject "Robert Burns." In opening, he gave a brief but animated sketch of the home of Burns, which, though humble in the extreme, was the "best known place in Scotland." Burns' character, he said, was made up of qualities which gave him a place in every rank in life—sympathy and humanity being distinguishing traits. The sweep of his power he illustrated by quoting numerous poems, such as "Bannockburn," "Lines to a Daisy," "Highland Mary;" "Tam o' Shauter" being beautifully analyzed as illustrating the qualities of humor, grandeur and the sublime. He paid a glowing tribute to his love of the genuine, and said that in writing—

"The honest man, tho' ne'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that."

Burns had struck the eternal rock of God's idea. This lecture was in the highest sense a literary treat.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Institute was promptly opened at 9 A. M., and after prayer and singing, the regular course was entered upon by calling on Prof. Buckhout to resume the subject of Natural Science. The Professor still adhered to his purpose of taking up only common objects, and gave a thorough review of the common house fly during its worldly career; the drawings and other apparatus with which the preceding lectures were rendered so instructive were all present in this. Many questions were put, all of which were satisfactorily answered.

Prof. Schaeffer gave a talk on the subject of words. These, he said, were the vehicles of thought, and since the desire to control was universal, it was essential that we master language as a means to acquire this power of expression. He mentioned reading, conversation, the study of etymology and translating, which he ranked as the best of all. This lecture should bear results in the work of teachers.

Prof. Stahr then gave his concluding lecture on Mental Science, developing an exhaustive analysis of the faculties. This gentleman was exceedingly successful in bringing this difficult subject to the level of a popular audience.

After the close of this lecture a general discussion was opened on the question, "Have permanent certificates proven a benefit to the profession?" This debate was joined in by some of the citizens of the town, and carried on in an animated style until 12:30 P. M., when the president adjourned the session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President opened the session promptly, and after reading the general order of business, called on Prof. Buckhout for his concluding lecture on Natural Science. The Professor took as his subject the "Structure of Serpents." He stated that people generally thought the Creator made a mistake when he created serpents and pronounced the work good. This aversion to snakes was both nonsensical and without reason. To be sure, some were poisonous, but the harmless ones far exceeded these in number, and being insectivorous, were in reality our best friends. In conclusion he stated that his object was to incite a curiosity in common natural objects, and to show teachers how to entertain their pupils, and make them see some of the beauties with which God had surrounded them. The Professor is master of that highest quality of that style, clearness; and during the delivery of his lectures never failed to hold the attention of his audience.

The subject of School Government was then discussed by Prof. N. C. Schaeffer. By way of introduction, he spoke of the wonderful influence of the Jesuits who, as teachers in the 16th century, governed the whole world. This pre-eminence they obtained by demanding implicit obedience; there the teachers found the first requisite to good government. He laid great stress on a prepossessing personal appearance, as appealing to the æsthetic sense of the child. In conclusion, he remarked, "let the teacher see that he is well prepared for every recitation, that he keeps his temper, and has his heart full of enthusiasm, and his success will be more than assured." The Professor is one of the most pleasant and versatile talkers we had before us, and not the least benefit he gave, was the example of the broadening influence of the old-time and classical method of edution. After the Professor concluded, Superintendent Meyer thanked him for the stress he laid upon a neat personal appearance, as a requisite to government, and in illustration related an amusing anecdote.

Mr. C. C. Shultz then read a paper on the subject: "Should the State furnish pupils with books." He found the radical defects in our schools in the lack of proper books, and suggested as a remedy, that all books be furnished by the State. He displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his paper was well received.

During the continuence of the session the following committees were appointed, all of which faithfully performed their duties:

On Accounts—R. J. Stiver, C. P. Huwes.

On Nominations—A. N. Cornman, A. P. Harpster, Miss Bella Rankin, Miss Ella Weston, J. L. Dunlap, S. W. Harpster.

On Entertainments—S. C. Bathgate, Thos. Cameron.

Miss Howe and Mr. Keller, appointed as a committee to prepare a memorial on the deceased members, Miss Caldwell and David Bollinger, reported the following resolutions, which were received and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Teacher to remove from our midst two of our associates. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is with the most sincere and genuine sorrow that we learn the death of Miss Sadie Caldwell and Mr. David Bollinger, two members of this institute, who enjoyed the highest measure of respect for their abilities, and esteem for their virtues.

Resolved, That their death deprives this institute of two of its most industrious and efficient members, and the public of two of the most conscientious and faithful guardians of its youth.

Resolved, That we do most heartily offer the bereaved families our heartfelt sympathy, in this time of their distress.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the families of our deceased colleagues, and that they be published in at least two of the county newspapers.

The committee on resolutions, C. L. Gramley, J. M. Duncan, W. T. Smith, Rosa A. Woods, Sallie A. Meek, reported the following resolutions to the Institute, which were finally adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the wisdom and kindness of our Heavenly Father, we, the teachers of Centre county, have, during the past year, been sustained, and are now again in vigor and hope brought forward to our great work. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do recognize in our work a great and sacred calling, and humbly recognizing his overruling providence, sincerely trust in the Wonderful Counsellor for direction and for success.

Resolved, That, as an appointed means to the working out of His end, we recognize in Mr. Meyer, our superintendent, a gentleman worthy the confidence and co-operation of us all, and to whom we would herein extend a hearty "God speed you."

Resolved, That, in view of the importance and dignity of our calling, and of the great need in this, we aim to secure in Centre county a higher standard of educational and professional excellence, and that at our next meeting papers on this subject be read and discussed.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the convention of directors adopting throughout the county a series of text books suitable, complete and uniform, and would recommend to all teachers earnest, unprejudiced effort toward the success of this matter.

Resolved, That we recommend to directors a consideration of the propriety of furnishing all books through a book tax, believing that from such action great good will come.

Resolved, That while we recognize the necessity and propriety of a high grade of teachers' certificates, and do accept the spirit of the law creating permanent certificates, we do deprecate the abuse of this instrument, and would recommend to our superintendent guarded action in the future as in the past, with reference to its bestowal

Resolved, That while regular attendants have gained much at this meeting, we regret that through the adverse action of directors, many teachers have in the same proportion lost, and would respectfully ask directors to grant teachers this time.

Resolved, That to the educators who have stood before us holding out truth and wisdom; to the citizens of the town for their attention and attendance, and to any who have in any way enhanced the interests of the institute, we extend cordial and earnest thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of these be placed on the files of the institute, and published in the Bellefonte journals.

The superintendent then stated that some of the members had desired a change in the time of holding the session, and called for the sentiments of the house. Many views were brought forward and discussed, but no conclusion being reached, finally, upon motion, the president appointed a committee in connection with himself, to prepare and make a report at the next regular meeting of the institute.

The following were the members: Sallie A. Meek, D. M. Lieb, C. S. Gramley, R. E. Cambridge.

The order of regular business being completed, after stating, as his opinion, that the committee on permanent certificates ought always to require examinations of applicants, the president adjourned the institute *sine die*.

The teachers who were present evinced an interest in the subjects presented to their consideration, and feel grateful to the county superintendent for bringing before them educators of such known ability and scholarship. Many of the teachers were absent, through the niggardly action of their boards, in refusing to allow the time. This is a matter to be regretted. The county institute is rightly considered as one of the most valuable features of our educational machinery, and as such, should be heartily supported by the directors of the county.

NOTE.—For want of space, the list of instructors and teachers is not published in this issue, but will appear next week.

—Public sales and vendues of personal property and real estate are approaching. These must be thoroughly advertised, and we invite the attention of the public to our facilities for executing sale bills. We print them in the best and most workmanlike manner, and believe that we have more and better material for doing this kind of work than any other office in Centre county. Should it not be convenient for you to call at our place of business, send by mail giving us a list of the articles to be sold, with day of sale, terms of the same, and size of sheet—an eighth, fourth or half sheet.

—Messrs. Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. the popular merchants who have for a long time occupied a room in Bush's Arcade, intend removing to the room formerly used by John Hoffer, under Reynolds' Hall, on Allegheny street. Before doing so, however, he will dispose of their large stock of goods in order to commence anew. This great sale will particularly refer to winter goods and fabrics, and from this day on he expects to give our people the most astonishingly low prices ever heard of. The great clearance sale is now in progress, and every person should take advantage of it. 49 4t

—In the merchant tailoring department, Newman beats anything in this county in low prices, fit and quality of material. Hurrah for Newman 3t

—Revs. Shaver of Milesburg and Yocum of Bellefonte exchanged pulpits last Sunday evening.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—GLENN.—On the 24th inst., by Dr. Hamill, Mr. Scott Bailey to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. James Glenn—all of College township.

DIED.

HEATON.—On December 22, 1878, Mrs. Alletha Heaton, wife of Enoch Heaton, aged 68 years, 7 months and 22 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-47-3m Bellefonte, Pa.